

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA, WITH  
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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PART X.

CARABIDÆ.

LECANOMERUS MAJOR, sp.nov.

Nitidus ; piceo-niger vix cæruleo-micans, labro mandibulis (apice excepto) palpis antennis pedibus (his plus minusve infuscatis) et prothoracis lateribus testaceis ; prothorace parum transverso, vix perspicue punctulato, lateribus postice vix sinuatis basin versus fortiter explanatis, angulis posticis bene determinatis obtusis fere erectis ; elytris leviter striatis, interstitiis planis.

♂ segmento ventrali apicali postice triangulariter emarginato, utrinque puncto setifero instructo, ad latera profunde sinuato.

♀ latet. [Long. 4, lat.  $1\frac{4}{5}$  lines.

The striation of the elytra is a little stronger than in *L. flavocinctus*, Blackb., and the prothorax is of quite different outline, having the sides subsinuate behind the middle and the posterior angles not at all rounded off.

N.S.W. ; near Burrawang ; taken by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

LECANOMERUS STRIATUS, sp.nov.

Nitidus ; ut *L. major* coloratus ; prothorace leviter transverso, basin versus leviter perspicue punctulato, lateribus postice leviter sinuatis basin versus minus explanatis, angulis posticis rectis ; elytris fortius striatis, interstitiis leviter convexis.

♂ segmento ventrali apicali postice haud emarginato, utrinque puncto setifero instructo, ad latera profunde sinuato.

♀ segmento ventrali apicali postice magis late rotundato, utrinque punctis setiferis 2 instructo, ad latera profunde sinuato; elytris minus nitidis paullo minus fortiter striatis.

[Long.  $3\frac{3}{5}$ , lat.  $1\frac{2}{5}$  lines.

The elytra are considerably more strongly striate than in *L. major* and the hind angles of the prothorax less explanate and more rectangular. The hind angles of the prothorax not rounded off will separate this species from all the others of the genus yet described. The male sexual characters are much like those of *L. flavocinctus*.

N.S.W. ; near Burrawang ; taken by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

#### CYCLOTHORAX EYRENSIS, sp.nov.

Modice convexus; nitidus; antennis palpis pedibusque testaceis; prothorace leviter transverso, trans basin punctulato haud depresso, utrinque ante basin fovea sat perspicua instructo, lateribus valde rotundatis ante basin fortiter sinuatis, angulis posticis acute dentiformibus; elytris manifeste 6-striatis, striis sat fortiter nec crebre punctulatis postice obsoletis.

[Long.  $2\frac{1}{3}$ , lat. 1 line (vix).

Differing from all the other Australian species of *Cyclothorax* known to me by the sharply dentiform hind angles of its prothorax, this species is nearest I think to *C. peryphoides*, Blackb. ; it is however more convex than that insect with much more distinctly striate elytra, the striæ being more strongly punctulate. All the striæ are abbreviated behind, and are successively shorter from the sutural one. Besides the 6 striæ on the disc of the elytra there is as usual in the genus a stria near the external margin.

S. Australia ; basin of Lake Eyre.

#### CYCLOTHORAX PUNCTIPENNIS, Macl.

In P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, p. 1388, I made some remarks on this species founded on a specimen named for me by Sir W. Macleay.

I have lately received through the kindness of Mr. Sloane an example from Queensland (stated by Mr. Masters to appertain to that species) which is clearly distinct from that named by Sir W. Macleay,—and also various specimens taken in N. S. Wales and elsewhere, a study of which points to the probability that the name received from Sir W. Macleay was wrong, as all the examples before me from localities North of about the latitude of Sydney are like the Queensland specimen referred to above. It differs from the form common in Southern Australia chiefly by its much more strongly sculptured elytra, the punctures in the striæ especially being stronger and much less closely placed. I am afraid therefore that the species I have hitherto called *C. punctipennis*, Macl., is not that species (it is probably *C. lophoides*, Chaud.). This is particularly unfortunate because in the descriptions of two new species I have pointed out their differences from the common Southern Australian form under Sir W. Macleay's name for it. If this correction be right it will be necessary to note that where the name *C. punctipennis*, Macl., occurs in the descriptions of *C. fortis*, Blackb., and *C. obsoletus*, Blackb., it is not the true *punctipennis* that is referred to, but the species of *Cyclothorax* (plentiful throughout Southern Australia) which is distinguished from all its congeners (at any rate from all known to me) except *C. obsoletus*, by the very fine close puncturation of the scarcely impressed striæ on its elytra.

## LAMELLICORNES.

## DIPHUCEPHALA ELEGANS, sp. nov.

Robusta; splendide viridis, tibiis cupreo-micantibus; nitidissima; subtus pilis albis decumbentibus vestita; capite crebre fortius, prothorace fortiter vix crebre, punctulatis; hoc et longitudinaliter et transversim late sulcato, marginibus lateralibus dente magno acuto ad medium instructis et pone apicem fortiter crenulatis, angulis anticis fortiter productis acutis; scutello lævi; elytris crasse punctatis; pygidio creberrime vix aspere punctulato albido-pubescenti.

[Long.  $4\frac{4}{5}$ , lat.  $2\frac{2}{5}$  lines.

This remarkably fine species resembles *D. aurulenta*, Kirby, from which it differs apart from colour in its considerably larger size, in the extremely strong apical angles of its prothorax, the larger lateral tooth of the same, the sides strongly crenulate in their front half, the longitudinal channel not divided and the transverse sulcus entire; also in the differently punctured pygidium.

Victoria; a single specimen flying on the summit of the Buffalo Mountain.

CHEIRAGRA MACLEAYI, sp.nov.

♂. Nigra, vix cupreo-micans, elytrorum singulorum disco toto testaceo; capite pygidioque crebre fortius, prothorace fortiter sat sparsim, punctulatis; hoc vix transverso, antice in medio leviter canaliculato, lateribus sat fortiter rotundatis ante basin fortiter sinuatis, angulis posticis acutis; scutello fortiter sparsim punctulato; elytris vix striatis, sparsim crasse nec profunde punctulatis; unguiculis anterioribus 4 brevibus dilatatis basi processibus 2 (fere ut quarundam *Mæchidii* specierum) instructis, posticis elongatis gracilibus; antennarum clava quam stipes parum breviori; tarsorum posticorum articulo 2<sup>o</sup> quam 1<sup>us</sup> multo longiori; corpore subtus albo-piloso.

♀. Paulo latior; rufo-testacea, vix cupreo-micans, elytris pallidioribus; unguiculis simplicibus; antennarum clava (hac infuscata) quam stipes sat breviori.

[Long. 2, lat. 1 line (vix).

Victoria; on flowers in the Alpine district.

LIPARETRUS SPRETUS, sp.nov.

Ovatus; sat nitidus; niger, antennis (clava excepta) palpis tarsisque ferrugineis, elytris læte cæruleo-micantibus; clypeo antice sat fortiter 3-dentato; capite prothoraceque (his pilis nigricantibus erectis elongatis sat crebre vestitis) dupliciter sat crasse punctulatis (hoc quam illud minus crebre), elytris (his geminato-striatis et postice setis validis subspiniiformibus

marginatis) fortiter sat crebre, pygidio propygidioque (hoc pilis nigris, illo pilis cinereis, erectis sat brevibus vestitis) sat crasse sat crebre, punctulatis; tibiis anticis externe sat fortiter 3-dentatis; tarsorum posticorum articulo 2° quam 1<sup>us</sup> paullo breviori; antennis 9-articulatis.

[Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , lat. 2 lines.

This species belongs to Sir W. Macleay's "sub-section II" of the genus distinguished by the clypeus (in the male at least) having its apex "more or less tridentate." I believe I know all the species except *asper*, Macl., and *iridipennis*, Germ., of the sub-section at all resembling this one in size and colouring, and find that they all differ from it *inter alia* in not having the elytra margined behind by a row of stiff stout bristles. *L. iridipennis* is described as having its pygidium glabrous, its prothorax "finely" punctured, &c., while *inter alia* the prothorax of *L. asper* is described as having "a frill of long erect black hairs on the base, apex and sides" (the whole surface in the present insect being evenly clothed with long erect hairs).

This insect is near *L. sylvicola*, Fabr., from which (apart from the character mentioned above) it differs in the considerably stronger dentation of the front of its clypeus, in the somewhat coarser puncturation of its prothorax, and in the same being distinctly two-fold consisting of large and small punctures confusedly mingled together.

N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Froggatt, near Sydney.

#### LIPARETRUS ALPICOLA, sp.nov.

Elongato-ovatus; sat nitidus; depressus; piceo-niger, antennarum basi tarsisque plus minus rufescentibus, elytris testaceo-rufis; capite prothoracè pygidio propygidioque sat fortiter vix crebre squaniose vel subgranulatim (his sat dense pilis erectis fuscis vestitis), elytris (his obsolete bicostatis et pilis brevibus erectis vestitis) fortiter confuse,—maris quam feminae magis crebre,—punctulatis; tibiis anticis ad apicem 2-dentatis et ante basin (♂ vix, ♀ magis, distincte) 1-dentatis;

tarsorum posticorum articulo 2° quam 1<sup>us</sup> duplo longiori; antennis 8-articulatis; prothoracis lateribus subrectis, angulis posticis præter modum distinctis et retrorsum productis.

♂ antennarum clava quam stipes haud breviori, clypeo antrorsum fortiter quadratim producto, tarsis crassis.

♀ antennarum clava quam stipes paullo breviori, clypeo antrorsum subquadratim minus fortiter producto, tarsis minus crassis. [Long. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ , lat. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$  lines.]

This is a very abnormal *Liparetrus*, but allied I think to *L. ferrugineus*, Blanch., which it resembles in having antennæ consisting of only 8 joints, and in its sexual characters (the male having the clypeus more produced and reflexed and the antennal club much longer and the tarsi much stouter, than the female). It presents however the structural difference from *L. ferrugineus* of having antennæ almost of the *Scitala* type, the joints of the club being of almost equal length and in the male not at all shorter than all the preceding joints together. The teeth of the anterior tibiæ too are very different from those of *L. ferrugineus* being distinctly of the *L. depressus*, Blanch., type. This species is not capable of confusion I think with any previously described species. The sides of the prothorax almost straight and narrowed from base to apex and the strongly developed hind angles of that segment are very distinctive.

Victoria; Alpine district.

#### LIPARETRUS BRUNNEIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Ovatus; sat nitidus; minus depressus; supra (elytris exceptis) longe griseo-pilosus; niger, antennis (clava excepta) et nonnullis exemplis palpis tarsis abdomineque plus minusve rufescentibus, elytris testaceo-brunneis margines versus anguste infuscatis; clypeo prothorace pygidio et propygidii parte postica fortiter rugulose, capite postice et propygidio antice magis subtiliter magis crebre, elytris (his obscure geminato-striatis) fortiter minus crebre, punctulatis; tibiis anticis externe fortiter (maris quam feminæ minus fortiter)

3-dentatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo 2<sup>o</sup> quam 1<sup>us</sup> paullo longiori; antennis 8-articulatis; clypei marginibus lateralibus et anticis truncatis, illis obliquis.

♂ clypeo antice magis fortiter reflexo magis abrupte truncato, tarsis multo crassioribus. [Long. 3½, lat. 1¼ lines.

The following characters in combination will distinguish this species I think from all its previously described congeners:— antennæ having only 8 joints, clypeus having three truncate faces, front tibiæ normally tridentate externally, 2nd joint of hind tarsi much less than twice as long as basal joint.

Probably this insect is nearest to *L. ferrugineus*, Blanch., but it has a facies very different from that species and very distinct characters,—*inter alia* the sides of the clypeus are strongly oblique in both sexes, and the femora and tibiæ are uniformly of dark colour.

N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Froggatt near Mudgee.

#### HETERONYX BALDIENSIS, sp. nov.

Brevis; validus; fortiter convexus; postice dilatatus; vix nitidus; supra setulis brevissimis vix perspicuis sparsim vestitus; niger, antennis palpis tarsis et pilis erectis in marginibus in pedibus et in corpore subtus positus rufescentibus; capite prothorace scutello pygidioque (hoc pilis erectis vestito) fortiter rugulose sat crebre,—clypeo pygidioque magis crebre,—punctulatis; prothorace quam longiori duabus partibus latiori, antice paullo angustato, basi fere recto, angulis posticis rotundato—rectis, lateribus vix arcuatis; elytris (his basi quam prothoracis basis angustioribus) sparsim leviter nec subtiliter punctulatis, ovatis, nullo modo striatis; corpore subtus (abdomine sat leviter sat crebre subtilius punctulato excepto) fortiter vix crebre punctulato; coxis posticis quam metasternum vix brevioribus; antennis 8-articulatis; labro a clypeo obtecto; tibiis anticis externe fortiter 3-dentatis; unguiculis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posteriorum parte basali quam apicalis paullo longiori. [Long. 6¾, lat. 3¾ lines.

An extremely distinct species which it is possible ought not to be placed in *Heteronyx*, as I have not been able to examine the inner organs of the mouth. Its elytra much narrower at the base than the base of the prothorax and then arcuately dilated to considerably beyond the middle (where they are much wider than the prothorax) give it a facies out of harmony with its congeners; the shortness of the elytra (their length not exceeding the width by much more than a quarter of the latter) is also unusual.

This insect, in my tabulation of *Heteronyx*, would fall in the 1st section (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, pp. 1328, &c.) under "FF" on page 1329 beside *H. spretus*, from which, *inter alia multa*, its very much larger size will distinguish it. *H. lilliputanus*, Blackb., (described since the tabulation was published), also falls under "FF" on p. 1329, but is still smaller than *spretus*. The three species probably attributable to "Section I," which I have not succeeded in identifying, are all very different.

Victoria; under a stone on the summit of Baldi in the Victorian Alps, at an elevation of more than 6000 feet.

#### HETERONYX TERRENA, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus, postice vix dilatatus; minus nitidus, pallide ferrugineus, antennarum clava testacea; pilis brevibus pallidis sat crebre vestitus; crebre subtilius sat æqualiter punctulatus; labro clypeum haud superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; coxis posticis metasterno plus quam paullo brevioribus; unguiculis appendiculatis; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali quam pars apicalis multo longiori. [Long. 4, lat. 2 lines.

A clay-coloured species closely resembling in miniature *H. piceus*, Blanch., but a little narrower and more parallel in outline, with the hind coxa a little shorter in proportion to the metasternum, and the appendiculation of the hind claws nearer to the apex; the prothorax, moreover, is evidently less transverse, being not more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  again as wide as long. I do not observe any other respects in which the characters differ from those of *H. piceus*.

The specimen mentioned in P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889, p. 1228, as possibly a small var. of *H. piceus* is this species.



Victoria; Ballarat (W. W. Froggatt); also N.S. Wales (T. G. Sloane).

HETERONYX INCOGNITUS, sp.nov.

Elongatus; postice dilatatus; subnitidus; ferrugineus, antennarum clava testacea, pilis brevibus fulvis sat sparsim vestitus; capite æqualiter crasse minus crebre, prothorace subtilius sparsius, elytris sparsius sat crebre, pygidio sparsim vix perspicue, squamose punctulatis; labro clypeum haud superanti (hoc antice sat fortiter reflexo); antennis 9-articulatis, unguiculis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali quam pars apicalis sat longiori; coxis posticis metasterno parum brevioribus. [Long.  $5\frac{2}{5}$ , lat.  $2\frac{3}{5}$  lines.

This species is another ally of *H. piceus*, Blanch. It is a much more elongate species, however, with the ventral series of erect setæ continued strongly all across the hind body and the puncturation—especially on the head and prothorax—considerably less close. The prothorax is not much less than twice as wide as long and its base is little more than a quarter again as wide as across the front; its hind angles are fairly well defined.

I refer to this species with some doubt two smaller specimens from the Blue Mountains, sent by Mr. Froggatt; they have the pygidium much more distinctly punctured and the general puncturation a trifle closer. The differences may possibly be sexual.

N.S. Wales.

HETERONYX ALPICOLA, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus; postice leviter dilatatus; subnitidus; ferrugineus antennarum clava dilutiori; pilis brevibus fulvis sat sparsim vestitus; capite rugulose sat crasse, prothorace pygidioque sat crebre vix fortiter, elytris, subfortiter subrugulose, punctulatis; labro clypeum (hoc antice rotundato reflexo) haud superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali quam pars apicalis multo longiori; coxis posticis metasterno paullo brevioribus.

[Long.  $3-3\frac{4}{5}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{9}{10}$  lines

Also belongs to the group of *piceus*, owing to the combination of 9-jointed antennæ, clypeus free from labrum and not emarginate, hind claws normally appendiculate. The prothorax is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  again as wide as long, and at the base is not much more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  again as wide as across the front, which is not strongly bilobed; the base is feebly lobed in the middle; the front angles are not very prominent; the hind angles, viewed from above, are very well defined and nearly rectangular.

Victoria; on the higher mountains.

As the described species allied to *H. piceus* are now becoming rather numerous, it will perhaps be well to substitute the following tabulation for that falling under E (on 1st line of p. 1330, P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888):—

E. Clypeus not emarginate.

F. Basal piece of hind claws evidently longer than the apical piece.

G. Upper surface not clothed with long erect hairs.

H. Sculpture of upper surface uniform (or nearly so) and more or less close and fine.

I. Front tibiæ strongly tridentate externally.

J. Sculpture (though uniform) considerably stronger than in the following two species \**gracilipes*, Blackb.

JJ. Sculpture fine and close.

K. Size large, prothorax nearly twice as long as wide ..... *piceus*, Blanch.

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\* These species were stated by me (in P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889, p. 1225) to be better placed near *H. piceus*, Blanch., than in the allied group (where I originally placed them), having the apical piece of the hind claws extremely short.

- KK. Size medium, prothorax moderately transverse *terrena*, Blackb.
- II. Uppermost tooth of front tibiæ scarcely defined ..... *pubescens*, Er.
- HH. Sculpture of prothorax much more sparse than of head and elytra. .... \**Victoris*, Blackb.
- HHH. Sculpture of prothorax and elytra subequal; that of head much more coarse and rugulose.
- I. Prothorax only very slightly narrowed anteriorly ..... *incognitus*, Blackb.
- II. Prothorax considerably narrowed anteriorly ..... *alpicola*, Blackb.
- GG. Upper surface clothed with long erect hairs ..... *deceptor*, Blackb.
- FF. Basal piece of hind claws not longer than the apical piece ..... *Froggatti*, Mcl.

HETERONYX TRIDENS, sp. nov.

Minus elongatus; sat convexus; postice sat dilatatus; sat nitidus; ferrugineus, antennis dilutioribus; pilis brevibus sparsim vestitus; capite crebre crasse rugulose, prothorace fortiter nec crebre, elytris crasse fortiter subcrebre, pygidio (hoc longe hirsuto) fortiter sat crebre, punctulatis; tibiarum anticarum dentibus externis validis; labro clypeum anguste minus fortiter superanti; antennis 8-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali quam pars apicalis parum longiori. [Long.  $4\frac{1}{3}$ , lat.  $2\frac{2}{5}$  lines (vix).

In many respects this species resembles *H. nasutus*, Blackb., (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889, p. 147), the puncturation (except of the pygidium) and the remarkable structure and relation of the

\* See note, *ante* p. 488.

clypeus and labrum being very similar. The following seem to be the points of difference from *H. nasutus*; clypeal suture not angulated, prothorax a little less transverse (about once and  $\frac{2}{3}$  as wide as long) and more narrowed anteriorly, hind coxæ very much shorter (nearly as short as the 2nd ventral segment), hind body (not "finely coriaceous" but) very nitid, basal piece of hind tarsi (not "exceptionally strongly" but) not in the least prominent at the apex.

In the tabulation of the sub-group of *Heteronyx* to which this species belongs (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889) it falls under "GG" (near the end of p. 143) along with *H. auricomus*, Blackb., from which its clypeal suture not angular in the middle and the more sparse puncturation of its prothorax will, *inter alia*, distinguish it. The rather strong anterior narrowing of the prothorax approximates it to the species under "FF" (*anceps*, &c.); all those, however, have the labrum and clypeus quite differently related to each other except *Sloanei*, Blackb., in which these parts are a little (but not very much) similar, but in that species the prothorax is much more closely punctured.

W. Australia; Yilgarn; sent by C. French, Esq.

HETERONYX CONSANGUINEUS, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus; sat convexus; postice leviter dilatatus; ferrugineus, antennis palpisque testaceis; pilis brevibus fulvis minus crebre vestitus; clypeo crebre parum rugulose, capite postice prothorace pygidioque subfortiter sat crebre vix rugulose, elytris crebre sat fortiter transversim rugulose, punctulatis; tibiis anticis externe sat fortiter 3-dentatis; labro clypeum parum late sat fortiter superanti; antennis 8-articulatis; coxis posticis metasterno multo brevioribus, unguiculis appendiculatis; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali quam pars apicalis paullo longiori; labro minus fortiter sat crebre ruguloso-punctulato.

[Long.  $4\frac{4}{5}$ , lat.  $2\frac{3}{5}$  lines (vix).

The prothorax is about  $\frac{2}{3}$  again as wide as long and the base is about  $\frac{2}{3}$  again as wide as the front which is somewhat evenly and

moderately strongly emarginate, the base being but little lobed, the sides gently arched (their greatest divergence close to the base), the front angles sharp and moderately produced, the hind angles obtuse but fairly well defined. The underside is much like that of *H. punctipennis*, Blackb., except in being throughout more strongly and less closely punctured. This species belongs to Section III. of *Heteronyx*, and in the tabulation (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889) would stand with *raucinasus* under "EE" near the end of p. 142. From that insect it differs by its much less strongly rugulose labrum, head and prothorax (the sculpture especially of the head behind the labrum being extremely different,—in *raucinasus* very coarse and close, and very strongly rugulose,—in *consanguineus* almost smooth, and consisting of isolated and but little crowded punctures scarcely differing from those of the prothorax), and by the very much more strongly marked clypeal suture.

Victoria; Alpine district.

#### HETERONYX NITIDUS, Blackb.

I have received from Mr. French another specimen (from Yilgarn) of this insect, the elytra of which are a little more strongly punctured than in the type,—so that the expression "*leviter punctulata*" could hardly be applied to those organs. As in the type the puncturation has the blurred appearance confused with transverse rugulosities which I mentioned as distinguishing it from the puncturation of *H. frontalis*. I think the type was an old specimen which had probably been dead some time when captured and that its puncturation was somewhat obliterated.

#### HETERONYX SETIFER, Blackb.

Among some specimens of *Heteronyx* from Yilgarn (sent by Mr. French) I find a single example which I should not like to separate from the S. Australian, and in my experience very rare, *H. setifer*. It is a little more sparsely punctured than the type (especially on the elytra), but I do not think it can be regarded as distinct.

## HETERONYX PYGIDIALIS, Blackb.

Among the specimens of *Heteronyx* mentioned above is a much damaged specimen which belongs, I think, to this species.

## HETERONYX PRODITOR, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus; postice leviter dilatatus; sat nitidus; obscure ferrugineus, antennis dilutioribus; pilis fulvis minus brevibus suberectis sat dense vestitus; capite elytris pygidioque sat sparsim, prothorace paullo magis sparsim, sat fortiter punctulatis; labro antice emarginato clypei superficiem vix attingenti nihilominus superne conspicuo; antennis 9-articulatis; coxis posticis metasterno multo brevioribus; unguiculis prope apicem obscure appendiculatis. [Long.  $3\frac{1}{5}$ , lat  $1\frac{3}{5}$  lines.

This is one of the difficult species that seem to hover between the 2nd and 3rd sections of the genus, the labrum being prominent and turned upward just about to the level of the clypeus, but so shaped (emarginate in front) that from no point of view does the outline of the head present a trilobed appearance. It is not very close to any species known to me, but I think should be placed in the 2nd section in the neighbourhood of *H. diversiceps*, Blackb. In the tabulation of this section (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889, pp. 1230, &c., and there called "Group III.") it would fall under "F" (on page 1231) in company with *H. granum*, Burm., from which it differs *inter alia* by the very sparse puncturation of its prothorax. The prothorax is moderately transverse, about half again as wide as long, and is nearly twice as wide across the base as across the front margin; the sides are rather strongly rounded, being at their widest a little behind the middle; the base is strongly lobed, and the hind angles viewed from above appear as nearly right angles.

W. Australia; Yilgarn; sent to me by Mr. French.

## HETERONYX BREVICORNIS, Blackb.

This species is also represented among the Yilgarn specimens mentioned above.

## RHOPÆA.

I have never seen a specimen that I can confidently affirm to be a female of this genus, although male examples are by no means rare. Germar states that the female of *R. heterodactyla* is distinguished by its short hind tarsi, and Burmeister adds that the club of its antennæ has only 6 joints (that of the male having 7), while Erichson states that the club of the *male* has 6 joints. There is no doubt that the antennal club has a different number of joints in the males of different species, so that it is possible that the male of one species may have been taken for the female of another. I have in my collection three examples which appear to belong to this genus and which I suspect may be females. They are from widely separated localities and pertain to three species. They differ from the males in being markedly smaller, and in having fewer joints in the antennal club and shorter tarsi, and also in being very much more coarsely and sparingly sculptured than any *Rhopæa* that I have seen and known to be a male. I should feel greatly indebted to any of my correspondents who could let me inspect a *Rhopæa* that can be positively affirmed to be a female.

## ANOPLOGNATHUS BREVICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Sordide brunneo-testaceus, capite prothoraceque certo ad aspectu cupreo purpureo tincto, hoc oculos versus viridimicanti, illo antice posticeque segmentis ventralibus postice scutello et elytrorum sutura anguste viridi-marginatis, tarsis posterioribus basin versus infuscatis; capite prothoraceque leviter subtilius sat crebre, elytris sat fortiter crebre vix lineatim, pygidio (hoc albido-piloso) crebre subtilius subsquamose, punctulatis; capite magno, antice inter oculos leviter biimpresso, sutura clypeali bene determinata; prothorace vix canaliculato, trans basin quam longiori multo plus duplo latiori, margine basali quam apicalis dimidio latiori, hoc leviter emarginato trisinuato, illo medio vix lobato, lobo postice leviter emarginato, lateribus a basi ad apicem arcuatim

convergentibus, angulis anticis sat acutis posticis sat acute rectis; elytris apicem versus externe denticulatis, hic illic obsolete costatis, disco ante apicem transversim tumido et denticulato, sutura in spina gracili producta; corpore subtus albido-piloso, mesosterno fortiter sat acute producto.

[Long. 11-12, lat.  $6\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Maris clypeo antice sat fortiter sat anguste producto, tibiis anticis externe apicem versus bidentatis, dente altero minuto in medio instructis.

Feminae clypeo antice rotundato, tibiis anticis externe tridentatis.

N.B.—Cujusdam ex exemplis femineis meis tibiæ anticæ externe subsimplices sunt.

The clypeus of the male narrows forward evenly for much more than half its length, and thence is almost parallel-sided, so that it is very much narrower across the apex than across the base; it scarcely differs from that of *A. Boisduvali*, Dup., except in having its front margin more arched; it also resembles the clypeus of *rugosus*, Kirby (male), but in that species the produced apex (*i.e.*, the piece beyond the level of where the sides cease converging forward) is evidently wider, shorter, and more truncate. The puncturation, sculpture, and pubescence are almost as in *A. Odewahni*, except that the pubescence is less dense in the specimens before me (possibly the result of abrasion), that the sutural apex of each elytron is produced into a slender and well-defined spine about or nearly as long as the width of the lævigata space that runs down the elytron close to the suture, and that the external margin of each elytron for a short distance a little behind the middle has a fringe of well-defined sharp denticulations. The prothorax is unusually short in appearance owing to its base being scarcely lobed in the middle, but might rather be called "gently tri-sinuate"; in all, or nearly all, the other species of the genus the middle part of the base of the prothorax reaches a good deal further backward than the hind angles, but in this species the middle part is very nearly on a level with the hind angles; the prothorax thus being very small, the head appears proportionately



exceptionally large. All the claws are simple in both sexes. The transverse denticulate tumidity a little before the apex of the elytra renders this a very distinct insect.

N. Territory of S. Australia ; taken at Burrundie by Dr. Bovill.

*ANOPLOGNATHUS MACLEAYI*, sp.nov.

Latus ; robustus ; minus convexus ; pallide brunneus ; capite prothoracis (hoc fusco-umbrato) elytrorumque marginibus scutello pygidio (hoc viridi-marginato) corpore subtus femoribus tibiis anticis tarsisque (abdominis segmentis postice plus minusve viridibus) subaureis ; capite creberrime subtiliter (postice minus crebre), prothorace sparsim subtiliter, elytris minus sparsim minus subtiliter sublineatim (puncturis hic illic in striis subobsoletis positis), pygidio crebre rugulose parum subtiliter, punctulatis ; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice plus quam dimidio) latiori, margine antico vix bisinuato postico utrinque leviter late (in medio sat fortiter) emarginato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis posticis subrectis ; elytris singulis apice subacuminatis, lateribus apicem versus sinuatis ; pygidio sat æqualiter albido-piloso ; corpore subtus (sterni abdominisque parte media excepta) albido-piloso, mesosterni processu elongato acuto ; tibiis anticis externe obtuse 3-dentatis.

Maris (?) clypeo antice rotundato-truncato leviter reflexo.

[Long. 13, lat. 7 lines.

I am doubtful of the sex of my type of this species ; the extremely wide membranous interval between the apical and penultimate ventral segments points to its being a male, but the clypeus is more like that of a female. The species bears a good deal of resemblance to *A. Odewahni*, Macl. ; compared with that species the prothorax is much less strongly bisinuate in front, has much more sharply defined hind angles and is much more strongly emarginate in the middle of the base, the elytra are much more dehiscent at the apex, the pygidium is less finely sculptured, the mesosternal process is much longer, &c. ; also the colouring is quite different.

It is not improbable that this is the insect which Sir W. Macleay regarded as possibly the female of *A. Odewahni*. Both sexes of that species are known to me; the female differs from the male only by the characters that are usual in the genus.

S. Australia; basin of Lake Eyre.

#### BUPRESTIDÆ.

##### ASTRÆUS.

In P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889, there are descriptions of three new species of this genus from my pen. In the same year a monograph of *Astræus* by J. R. H. Neervoort van de Poll appeared in the "Tijdschrift Ent.," containing descriptions of new species. As might be expected the two clash, and it is clear to me that the species which I described as *A. Meyricki* and *A. Tepperi* were named by my colleague *A. Badeni* and *A. Jansoni* respectively. My *A. major* does not appear in the monograph, which also mentions (as did my paper) the identity of *A. Mastersi*, Macl., with *A. Samouelli*, Saund., and seems to indicate that *A. pygmaeus*, Poll, is a good species and not (as I suggested to be possible) a var. of *Samouelli*.

##### MELOBASIS MONTICOLA, sp.nov.

Subtus ænea vix cuprascens, prosterno medio et abdomine antice viridescens, epipleuris antice aureo-cupreis; capite prothoraceque obscure cupreis; elytris nigro-æneis, sutura antice et maculis binis discoidalibus (altera fere ad medium altera sat longe ante apicem positis) læte aureo-cupreis; pedibus antennisque cyanescentibus; capite (hoc fere plano) creberrime rugulose, prothorace (hoc quam longiori fere duabus partibus, postice quam antice tertia parte, latiori) sat fortiter punctulatis; scutello lævigato, elytris sat fortiter striatis, striis subtilius punctulatis, interstitiis (præsertim alternis postice) nisi prope basin sat convexis, superficie magna pone humeros sat fortiter transversim rugata; corpore subtus fere glabro sat sparsim punctulato; prosterno antice declivi.

[Long.  $5\frac{1}{5}$ - $5\frac{4}{5}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{5}$ - $2\frac{1}{5}$  lines.

A rather wide depressed species, at its widest slightly behind the middle of the elytra. The puncturation of the head is closer than in any of the commoner species known to me of the genus (*e.g.*, *nervosa*, Boisd., *verna*, Hope); that of the prothorax is, in the male a little in the female much, less close and strong than in the corresponding sex of *M. verna*; the elytra are punctulate-striate almost as in *M. azureipennis*, Macl., (more distinctly than is usual in the genus), but the alternate interstices are markedly more convex in their hinder half than in that species; the sides of the prothorax are only very slightly arched (evidently less than in *M. verna*, Hope). On the underside the anteriorly declivous prosternum furnishes a distinction from many species of the genus, and the puncturation is unusually feeble throughout (much more so, *e.g.*, than in *M. nervosa*, Boisd.). Compared with the puncturation of the undersurface of *M. verna*, Hope (in the less closely-punctured sex,—male I think), that of the present species differs (besides being in all parts evidently less strong) on the prosternum in being very evenly distributed in the middle portion (not becoming coarser and rougher towards the front margin) and on the ventral segments in being almost evenly distributed, whereas in *verna* it becomes extremely sparse towards the middle line, especially on the intermediate segments.

In my example (which I take to be a male) the apical ventral segment has the subapical spine on either side very sharp and well developed, though much smaller than the apical spines; the apex of the segment is a kind of flat coriaceous plate, this plate being deeply and semicircularly emarginate quite through its substance (*i.e.*, the inner surface of the substance does not,—or scarcely,—project beyond the outer surface of the same), so that the margins of the emargination run out on either side in a strong free spine and the internal organs or the under surface of the substance of the dorsal segment is visible through the cavity of the emargination. In the corresponding sex of *M. verna* the inner surface of the substance of the ventral segment projects far beyond the outer surface, so that the emargination does not go *through* the substance, and the lateral spines (which also are

really shorter) have very little free projection; the emarginate part of the segment, moreover, is not flattened or otherwise distinguished from the general surface.

I have seen an example belonging to Mr. French, of Melbourne, which I have no doubt is the female of this insect (though the golden coppery spots on the elytra are reduced to a single transverse blotch on the disc about at its middle longitudinally); it differs on the undersurface in the punctures being throughout evidently *larger*, though scarcely more numerous or more strongly impressed, in the subapical spines being scarcely marked and in the apical emargination being much wider and feebler with the inner surface of the substance much more produced, so that the emargination goes *through* the substance only in its hinder portion, and the free projection of its lateral spines is less. On the upper surface the colour (of this example) is greenish-black, very nitid (as in the male), and the punctures in general differ a little, in the same way as on the undersurface.

I do not feel quite satisfied that this may not be a very small Alpine race of *M. superba*, Hope, with the golden colouring much reduced,—but even in that case it seems to call for a distinctive name.

Victoria; my example was taken near the summit of one of the higher mountains.

#### MELOBASIS ROTUNDICOLLIS, Blackb.

A recent revision of the species of *Melobasis* in my collection has suggested a doubt whether this species may possibly be identical with *M. viridi-obscura*, Thoms., *obscurella*, Thoms., or *simplex*, Germ. The descriptions of those species are too brief to be applied confidently to any insect without a comparison of types,—but they are all about the same size as *rotundicollis*, and coloured more or less like some of its vars.; the description of the puncturation, however, does not agree very well. As regards *simplex*, however, I have another *Melobasis* which I think still more likely to be it. *M. rotundicollis* differs from all its near allies (apart from the characters I mentioned when describing,

Trans. Roy. Soc., 1887, p. 241) by the presence on the elytra of a large space round the scutellum on which the longitudinal direction of the elytral sculpture absolutely ceases. Its sexual distinctions are not very strongly marked; in the male the apical emargination of the last ventral segment is a little narrower and deeper than in the female, and its lateral spines are a little stronger; also the intermediate tibiæ are slightly arcuate and a little shorter and stouter than in the female.

MELOBASIS BELTANENSIS, sp. nov.

♂. Viridis, elytris cupreo-purpureis exceptis (colore sine dubio variabili); capite (sat plano æquali) confertim aspere, prothorace sat crebre sat fortiter (latera versus vix magis crasse), elytris subfortiter sat æqualiter, corpore subtus fortiter fere æqualiter, punctulatis; prothorace quam longiori fere tribus partibus latiori, antice leviter angustato, lateribus leviter rotundatis; elytris leviter striatis, striis antice et latera versus obsolete, interstitiis nonnullis (præsertim 2<sup>a</sup> 4<sup>a</sup>que) nonnihil convexis; prosterno antice declivi; tibiis intermediis sat brevibus, sat robustis, leviter arcuatis; segmento ventrali apicali 4-spinoso et in medio semicirculariter inciso.

[Long. 3 $\frac{3}{5}$ , lat. 1 $\frac{2}{5}$  lines (vix).

A very distinct little species remarkable for the evenness of its puncturation, especially on the underside where the basal ventral segment is (even in front) not punctured noticeably less closely and strongly than the other segments; the even and well-marked puncturation of the elytra, too, is very characteristic. The apical emargination of the last ventral segment and the apical spines are fairly strong; on either side there is a strong tooth (doubtless absent in the female) a little behind the apex.

S. Australia; near Beltana, on the border of the interior desert region.

STRIGOPTERA.

Mr. C. French, of Melbourne, has lately forwarded for my inspection an insect which he tells me was named for him some time ago by M. Deyrolle as *Strigoptera Frenchi*. I have in my

collection several species evidently congeneric with it, which, however, I had not ventured to attribute to this genus on account of their scutellum being of a form different from that which M. Lacordaire attributes to *Strigoptera* (stated by him to be identical with *Castalia*). In these species it is very small and more or less transverse instead of in the form of a very elongate triangle. On M. Deyrolle's authority, I think I may treat them as *Strigoptera* without danger of serious error. As I cannot find that *S. Frenchi* has been described, I give a short description of it below.

STRIGOPTERA FRENCHI, sp.nov. (?).

Elongata ; minus convexa, elytris pone medium sat dilatatis ; nitida ; supra cupreo-ænea, latera versus aureo-cupreo micans ; corpore subtus pedibusque violaceis, illo hic illic viridi-micanti ; capite sat fortiter crebre punctulato, longitudinaliter postice subtiliter impresso, inter oculos transversim late arcuatim subimpresso et mox ante partem impressam tumido vel subtuberculato ; prothorace fortiter rugulose punctulato, medio in parte postica canaliculato quam longiori vix plus quam dimidio latiori, postice quam antice circiter quarta parte latiori, margine antico basique leviter bisinuatis, lateribus leviter arcuatis, latitudine majori paullo pone medium posita, angulis posticis acute rectis ; scutello lævi (exempli visi viridi) ; elytris singulis costis 4 obscuris irregularibus instructis interspatiis sat crasse sat rugulose confuse punctulatis, lateribus (his retrorsum gradatim magis late marginatis) pone humeros sinuatis, postice subtiliter crenulatis, apice anguste oblique truncato, sutura ad apicem breviter spinosa ; corpore subtus sat sparsim (prosterno magis crebre) minus fortiter punctulato ; segmento ventrali apicali postice producto, ad apicem truncato, truncatura utrinque leviter angulato-producta ; segmentis ventralibus 4 ad latera fossa profunda rotunda utrinque impressis. [Long. 8, lat. 3 lines.

Very distinct from all other Australian *Buprestidae* known to me. Victoria ; mountains of Gippsland.

## STRIGOPTERA AUSTRALIS, sp.nov.

Valde elongata ; minus convexa ; elytris pone medium leviter dilatatis ; sat nitida ; tota læte violacea plus minusve cupreomicans ; capite sat æqualiter convexo, inter oculos vix planato crebre rugulose punctulato ; prothorace longitudinaliter canaliculato (canali postice profundo antrorsum gradatim magis obsoleto, marginem anticum haud attingenti), sat fortiter minus crebre haud rugulose (latera versus magis crebre magis rugulose) punctulato, quam longiori fere duabus partibus latiori, postice quam antice circiter quarta parte latiori, antice posticeque leviter bisinuato, lateribus modice arcuatis, latitudine majori circiter in medio posita, angulis posticis obtusis, scutello longitudinaliter impresso ; elytris singulis costis 6 (sutura margineque laterali inclusis) bene determinatis insignibus, costa suturali antice extrorsum oblique directa, costa submarginali antice obsoleta, interstitiis fortiter subreticulatim rugulosis, lateribus pone humeros sinuatis postice haud (vel vix perspicue) crenulatis, apice sat rotundatis ; corpore subtus fere ut præcedentis punctulato et segmentis ventralibus vix diversis nisi foveis lateralibus haud vel vix perspicuis.

[Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

Also a very distinct species. I possess an example which seems to differ from the above only in being much larger (Long.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lines) and having the ventral segments coriaceous and more finely and deeply punctured ; it is probably a female.

S. Australia ; Yorke's Peninsula.

## STRIGOPTERA MARMORATA, sp.nov.

Valde elongata ; depressa ; elytris pone medium sat fortiter dilatatis ; supra subopaca nigra, elytris flavo-maculatim 5-fasciatis ; corpore subtus pedibusque æneis subnitidis ; capite planato, crebre rugulose punctulato, breviter pallide hirto ; prothorace inæquali (in medio longitudinaliter late profunde et utrinque minus distincte, sulcato), inæqualiter rugulose punctulato, partibus depressis opacis creberrime—partibus

elevatis magis nitidis sat sparsim—sat transverso, antice sat fortiter angustato, lateribus modice arcuatis, angulis posticis rectis; scutello in medio impresso; elytris singulis costis 6 (sutura margineque laterali inclusis) et altera abbreviata scutellari nitidis subflexuosis instructis, interstitiis in partibus nigris reticulatim sat fortiter (in partibus flavis vix perspicue) rugulosis, lateribus pone humeros parum sinuatis, apice truncato et breviter multidentato; corpore subtus fortiter punctulato; segmento ventrali basali antice longitudinaliter concavo, segmento apicali fere ut *S. frenchi* sed minus fortiter producto et utrinque in margine laterali dente parvo acuto armato. [Long. 10, lat.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

A very remarkable *Buprestid* and quite unlike any other known to me. The structure of its under surface,—especially the relation of the sterna *inter se* and the form of the apical segment,—together with the general form, however, is so much in agreement with *S. australis* that I think the two species ought not to be far separated. The yellow blotches on the elytra are arranged in five fasciæ which occupy altogether a larger space than the black portions; of these fasciæ the anterior two are not very distinct *inter se*; the two costæ preceding the margin are abbreviated in front and are connected with each other a little behind the shoulder; they are also connected (as is the 2nd with the 1st) a little before the apex.

S. Australia; I do not know the exact habitat.

#### EUCNEMIDÆ.

##### DROMÆOLUS INTERIORIS, sp. nov.

Sat elongatus; sat cylindricus; obscure brunneus; pube subtili fulva vestitus; capite prothoraceque crebre fortiter rugulose nec grosse punctulatis; illius clypeo in medio haud marginato, fronte longitudinaliter carinata; prothorace quam latiori haud longiori, canaliculato, canali antice abbreviato, lateribus parallelis, angulis posticis acutis retrorsum modice productis; elytris striatis, interstitiis sat plavis rugulosis; antennis apice sat acuminatis, articulo ultimo præcedenti æquali; corpore



subtus crebre rugulose (prosterno minus crebre magis crasse)  
punctulato. [Long.  $4\frac{2}{3}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Near *D. lugubris*, Bonv., but *inter alia* differently coloured, the underside, e.g., being (not "black" but) dark reddish-brown, and having the prothorax not at all dilated near the front.

S. Australia; basin of Lake Eyre.

#### LYCAON EXPULSUS, Bonv.

I have before me an example which I took under bark of *Eucalyptus* on one of the Australian Alps in Victoria, and which appears to be this species although differing (sexually I think) in antennal structure from the type; joints 4-8 being almost equal *inter se* (4 and 7 slightly the longest of them), joint 9 equal to 6-8 together, 10 narrower than 9, scarcely so long, 11 as narrow as 10 and longer than 9.

#### ELATERIDÆ.

#### LACON BRIGHTENSIS, sp. nov.

Opacus; nigro-fuscus, antennis pedibusque obscure rufescentibus; obscure squamosus; capite prothoraceque crebre sat fortiter punctulatis; illo subplano vix æquali; hoc vix transverso, minus convexo, late obsolete canaliculato, foveis 4 in disco impresso, basi quam margo anticus duplo latiori, lateribus obsolete crenulatis antice rotundatis postice vix sinuatis, angulis posticis rectis intra marginem carinatis; elytris quam prothorax vix latioribus vix duplo longioribus, sat depressis, vix striatis, striis distincte sat fortiter nec crebre punctulatis, sutura et interstitio 6° totis (interstitiis 2° 4° que postice) convexis, angulis humeralibus subrectis; sulcis tarsorum in prosterno sat angustis bene determinatis, in metasterno sat distinctis. [Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, lat.  $1\frac{1}{3}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$  lines.

To the eye the elytra appear decidedly, but when measured they are found to be scarcely, less than twice as long as the prothorax. The four rather deep and conspicuous foveæ placed as the corners of a square on the disc of the prothorax are a well-marked character.

In Dr. Candèze's tabulation of *Lacon* [Mém. Liège (2) iv.] this species would fall I think beside *L. sculptus*, a much larger and very different species. If it were placed among the species having the elytra at least twice as long as the prothorax, it would fall beside *L. variabilis*, Cand., also much larger and in other respects very different.

Victoria; near Bright, under bark of *Eucalyptus*.

LACON MURRAYENSIS, sp.nov.

Modice elongatus; parum nitidus: setis brevibus fulvis sparsim vestitus; rufo-brunneus, nigro-marmoratus; capite prothoraceque sat crasse sat crebre punctulatis; illo antice planato-convexo; hoc quam longiori paullo latiori subdepresso, obscure canaliculato, postice quam antice fere duplo latiori, lateribus subcrenulatis, a basi ultra medium fere rectis, angulis posticis rectis (exemplis nonnullis apice summo minute truncato) intra marginem subtuberculatis; elytris quam prothorax vix latioribus vix duplo longioribus, subdepressis minus distincte punctulato striatis, puncturis quadratis, interstitiis sat æqualibus sat angustis (exemplis nonnullis leviter subcarinatis), angulis anticis rectis; tarsorum anticorum sulcis bene determinatis intermediorum fere obsoletis.

[Long.  $4\text{--}4\frac{4}{5}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{3}\text{--}1\frac{3}{5}$  lines.

In colour and markings resembling *L. variolus*, Cand., beside which it would fall in the tabulation (referred to above) but differing *inter alia* in its sharply defined anterior tarsal sulci. In general form and sculpture much resembling *L. variabilis*, Cand., but with shorter elytra, equal elytral interstices, different tarsal sulci, &c. The distinct though ill-defined sulci for the intermediate tarsi will distinguish it from most of its congeners.

S. Australia; near Murray Bridge.

LACON LINDENSIS, sp.nov.

Minus latus; subparallelus; sat nitidus; setis brevibus pallidis minus crebre vestitus; niger, prothoracis lateribus (præsertim ad angulos) antennis pedibusque rufescentibus; corpore sub-

tus sat opaco piceo, prosterno antice rufescenti, elytrorum epipleuris antice et prosterni angulis posticis plus minusve læte testaceis ; capite sat plano crasse punctulato ; prothorace quam latiori vix longiori, postice quam antice duabus partibus latiori, minus convexo, sat fortiter canaliculato, fortiter minus crebre punctulato, disco 4-foveolato, lateribus subtiliter crenulatis a basi ultra medium fere parallelis, angulis posticis acute rectis, intra marginem carinatis ; elytris quam prothorax vix latioribus vix duplo longioribus, minus convexis, seriatim grosse punctulatis, interstitiis nonnullis (retrorsum gradatim magis fortiter) carinatis et hic illic carinis transversis conjunctis, angulis humeralibus subrectis ; tarsorum anticorum sulcis bene determinatis, intermediorum subobsoletis.

[Long.  $2\frac{1}{3}$ , lat. 1 line.

Much like *L. lacrymosus*, Cand., but much more nitid ; that species is stated to be "opacus." I think I have identified *L. lacrymosus* with tolerable certainty, although the description is very defective, giving no information, e.g., as to the tarsal sulci. Compared with that insect, the present one, besides being much more nitid, is considerably smaller and narrower, with more elongate elytra, the carinate interstices of which (though growing more carinate near the apex) are not tuberculate ; also the colour is different,—the testaceous colour of the epipleuræ and underside of the prothoracic hind angles being conspicuous and apparently constant ; the prothorax is less closely punctured and the tarsal sulci of the prosternum are very much more sharply defined (being not much less so than in *L. caliginosus*, Guér.) ; in both species the tarsal sulci of the metasternum are distinctly indicated.

South Australia ; not rare near Port Lincoln, under bark of *Eucalyptus*.

LACON ADELAIDÆ, sp.nov.

Minus latus ; sat nitidus ; sat convexus ; setis minutis testaceis sat sparsim vestitus ; niger, antennis (articulo basali excepto) prosterno antice pedibusque (femoribus tibiisque plus minusve infuscatis) rufo-testaceis ; capite prothoraceque fortiter sat

crebre nec rugulose punctulatis; illo subplanato medio triangulariter vix impresso; hoc quam latiori vix longiori, postice quam antice plus quam dimidio latiori, obsolete canaliculato, ad angulos anticos late impresso, lateribus integris antice sat rotundatis pone medium sinuatis, angulis posticis acutis retrorsum productis intra marginem carinatis; elytris quam prothorax nullo modo latioribus vix duplo longioribus, sat grosse seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis alternis angustis sat distincte elevatis, angulis humeralibus minute dentiformibus; tarsorum anticorum sulcis sat magnis male definitis, intermediorum vix distinctis. [Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , lat. 1 line.

The general nonparallel outline of this small species is much like that of *L. divaricatus*, Cand., the prothorax being rounded and markedly wider at or in front of the middle than at the base, and the elytra being narrow at the base and dilating hindward. In the tabulation of *Lacon* (referred to above), this insect would fall among the last six species; if the dentiform humeral angles can be relied on as constant, this character distinguishes it from them all; if not it would fall beside *L. carinulatus*, from which it differs by its pale antennæ and legs, the alternate interstices of its elytra by no means strongly carinate, the larger tarsal sulci of the prosternum, as well as smaller size. In this species one of the elevated interstices (the 5th interstice, including that next the suture) is decidedly more elevated than any of those nearer the suture.

S. Australia; near Adelaide.

#### LACON DUPLEX, sp. nov.

Minus latus; sat nitidus; sat convexus; setis minutis testaceis sat sparsim (in elytris seriebus obscure geminatis) vestitus; piceo-niger, prosterno antice tibiis tarsisque dilutioribus, exempli cujusdam elytris antice testaceis; capite prothoraceque fere ut *L. Adelaidæ* sed hoc ad angulos anticos minus distincte impresso, angulis posticis subrectis vix retrorsum productis intra marginem vix carinatis; elytris quam prothorax vix latioribus duplo longioribus, sat fortiter sat crebre

seriatim punctulatis, striatis, interstitiis inter se æqualibus vix convexis, angulis humeralibus vix acutis; tarsorum anticorum sulcis sat angustis sat bene determinatis, posticorum subobsoletis. [Long. 2 (vix), lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  line.

The smallest Australian *Lacon* yet described. Perhaps nearest to *L. Victoria*, Cand., but smaller and narrower and with no difference between the punctures in the striæ and interstices of the elytra, also the prothorax less closely and not at all rugulose punctured. The dark antennæ will distinguish this species from many of its allies.

Victoria; in the western districts.

LACON EUCALYPTI, sp.nov.

Minus latus; minus nitidus; sat convexus; setis brevibus cinereis æqualiter sat crebre vestitus; piceo-niger, prothoracis angulis prosterno antice antennis pedibusque rufis; capite prothoraceque crebre minus grosse punctulatis; illo subplanato in medio impresso; hoc quam longiori vix (postice quam antice minus quam duplo) latiori, leviter canaliculato, ad angulos anticos haud impresso, lateribus crenulatis antice arcuatis a basi ultra medium fere parallelis, angulis posticis sat acute rectis retrorsum vix productis intra marginem lateralem vix perspicue carinatis; elytris pone medium leviter dilatatis, quam prothorax paullo latioribus plus quam duplo longioribus, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis planatis æqualibus quam striæ paullo minus crebre magis subtiliter punctulatis, angulis humeralibus subobtusis nullo modo rotundatis; tarsorum anticorum sulcis angustis bene determinatis, intermediorum sat distinctis. [Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{2}{3}$ , lat.  $\frac{4}{5}$ -1 line.

A small species nearly allied to several preceding, but distinguished by elongate elytra (which are evenly punctulate-striate), close puncturation of prothorax (which is not at all foveate within the anterior angles), and strongly defined tarsal sulci, those of the metasternum particularly being very well (though much less so than in *L. caliginosus* and its allies) defined.

S. Australia; under bark of *Eucalyptus* near Port Lincoln.

## LACON ANDERSONI, sp.nov.

Minus latus ; sat nitidus ; sat convexus ; setis minutis fulvis sat sparsim vestitus ; piceo-niger, prosterno antice pedibusque dilutioribus ; capite prothoraceque sat grosse minus crebre (præsertim in hujus disco) punctulatis ; his in ceteris rebus fere ut *L. Adelaideæ*, prothorace nihilominus intra angulos posticos minus perspicue carinatis ; elytris fere ut *L. Eucalypti* sed minus elongatis, angulis humeralibus fere subspini-formibus ; tarsorum anticorum sulcis sat bene determinatis, posticorum subobsoletis. [Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , lat. 1 line (vix).

Very like *L. duplex*, but *inter alia* larger, with the prothorax much less closely punctured, and the punctures of the striæ on the elytra quite distinct from those of the interstices ; differing from *Eucalypti* by the sparser prothoracic sculpture, subdentiform humeral angles, dark antennæ, &c., &c.

S. Australia ; near Port Lincoln.

## LACON VICTORIÆ, Cand.

I am not quite sure that I am right in referring to this species a small *Lacon* occurring near Melbourne and agreeing very fairly with the description in every respect except the colour of its antennæ, which is red, whereas the description implies (without very distinctly asserting it) that *L. Victoriæ* has black antennæ. I, however, think the identification sufficiently probable to justify me in referring to the insect in question (in the following tabulation) as *L. Victoriæ*. This tabulation includes the new species described above together with two or three old species which from their size, general appearance, and habitat it seems well to distinguish from them.

- A. Upper surface not reddish marbled with black.
- B. Tarsal sulci distinct on the metasternum.
- C. Elytral interstices equal.

- D. Antennæ testaceous.
- E. Form narrow and elongate *L. Eucalypti*.
- EE. Form wider and shorter... *L. Victorice*, Cand.
- DD. Antennæ piceous or black.
- E. Prothoracic puncturation  
sparse, humeral angles  
subdentiform ..... .. *L. Andersoni*.
- EE. Prothoracic puncturation  
rather close, humeral  
angles normal.
- F. Size extremely small. .... *L. duplex*.
- FF. Size much larger..... *L. humilis*, Er.
- CC. Elytral interstices unequal.
- D. Opaque species.
- E. The 3rd and 5th interstices  
scarcely elevated in their  
front half ..... *L. brightensis*.
- EE. These interstices elevated  
throughout their length *L. lacrymosus*, Cand.
- DD. Nitid species.
- E. Disc of prothorax 4-foveolate *L. lindensis*.
- EE. Disc of prothorax not 4-  
foveolate ..... *L. Adelaide*.
- BB. Tarsal sulci not marked on the  
metasternum ..... *L. divaricatus*, Cand.
- AA. Upper surface reddish, marbled with  
black ..... *L. Murrayensis*.

MONOCREPIDIUS RUFICOLLIS, sp. nov.

♂. Angustus; elongatus; obscure fulvo-pubescent; ater, prothoracis disco toto sanguineo, prosterno metasternoque mediis et tarsi obscure rufescentibus; prothorace quam longiori vix (trans angulos posticos) angustiori, a basi ad apicem sat

fortiter angustato, in medio longitudinaliter sat fortiter canaliculato, subtilius minus crebre punctulato, angulis posticis parum divergentibus sat elongatis bicarinatis (carina interna brevi subtilissima); elytris apice obscure emarginatis, striatis, striis subtiliter punctulatis, interstitiis leviter convexis subtilius subcrebre subaspere punctulatis, corpore subtus (prosterno in medio minus crebre subfortiter punctulato excepto, hoc ad latera haud sulcato) creberrime subtiliter punctulato; antennis metasterni medium fere attingentibus, articulo 3<sup>o</sup> quam 2<sup>us</sup> duplo longiori; tarsorum lamella sat lata.

[Long.  $5\frac{3}{5}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

A very elongate species, distinguished from nearly all its congeners by its bright well-defined colouring. In Dr. Candèze's tabulation of the species of *Monocrepidius* (Mon. des Elat., vol. ii.) I am doubtful whether it would be placed among the species with the posterior angles of the prothorax bicarinate (page 195) or among those (page 196) in which the angles have only a single carina (the inner carina being in this insect nearly but not quite non-existent). If referred to the former group it would fall near *M. cerdo* (p. 196), which is a much larger and very differently coloured species; in the latter group the simple flanks of the prosternum would place it in a section to which M. Candèze did not refer any Australian species. All the Australian *Monocrepidii* described since the publication of M. Candèze's monograph seem very unlike this species. At a glance the prothorax appears much longer than wide, but by measurement the length down the middle scarcely exceeds the width across the apices of the hind angles. The non-sanguineous margins of the prothorax are widest at the base, less so in front and very narrow at the sides.

Victoria; Alpine district.

#### MONOCREPIDIUS FRONTALIS, sp.nov.

Minus elongatus; parum nitidus; obscure griseo-pubescens; nigro-vel brunneo-piceus, pedibus abdominisque apice testaceis, antennis palpisque testaceis vel piceo-testaceis; prothorace quam longiori vix (trans angulos posticos) angustiori,



postice subparallelo antice modice angustato, postice in medio leviter canaliculato, creberrime subrugulose (in femina quam in mare paullo minus crebre) punctulato, angulis posticis vix perspicue divergentibus sat elongatis sat fortiter bicarinatis; elytris apice vix emarginatis, leviter striatis, striis distincte nec crebre punctulatis, interstitiis subplanis subtiliter crebre subaspere punctulatis; corpore subtus subtiliter creberrime (prosterno in medio magis fortiter magis sparsim punctulato excepto, hoc ad latera haud sulcato) punctulato; antennis prothoracis basin (maris sat fortiter feminae vix) superantibus, articulo 3<sup>o</sup> quam 2<sup>us</sup> duplo longiori; tarsorum lamella sat lata; capite postice in medio longitudinaliter sat fortiter carinato. [Long. 3 $\frac{3}{5}$ -6 $\frac{1}{5}$ , lat. 1-2 lines.

An obscure and inconspicuous looking species varying greatly in size and more or less in colour (these variations are, I think, almost universal in the Australian *Monocrepidii*). Its chief reliable characters seem to be the comparatively strong carina on the head, the very close asperate puncturation of the prothorax (especially in the male), the slightness of the narrowing of the prothorax, except quite near the front (making the segment appear less elongate than it really is), and the uniformly pitchy-black colour of the upper surface combined with entirely testaceous legs. The distinctly testaceous colour of the apex of the abdomen also seems constant, though more conspicuous in some examples than in others. The elytral interstices are distinctly transversely strigose. In Dr. Candèze's tabulation of *Monocrepidius* (referred to above under *M. ruficollis*) this species would fall beside *M. rectangulus*, from which *inter alia* its much smaller size, posterior prothoracic angles not quite so absolutely non-divergent, and more elongate prothorax, will at once distinguish it.

Victoria; Alpine district.

#### MONOCREPIDIUS ALPICOLA, sp. nov.

Modice elongatus; nitidus; obscure fulvo-pubescent; supra niger, scutello et corpore subtus rufo-ferrugineis (sternis et abdominis basi nonnullis exemplis obscurioribus), antennis

palpis pedibusque testaceis; prothorace quam longiori vix (trans angulos posticos) latiori antrorsum a basi modice arcuatim angustato, postice in medio sat fortiter canaliculato, subtilius minus crebre (in femina quam in mare paullo magis crebre) punctulato, angulis posticis parum divergentibus sat elongatis bicarinatis (carina interna subtili); elytris apice vix perspicue emarginatis, striatis, striis sat fortiter sat crebre punctulatis, interstitiis vix planis crebre subrugulose punctulatis basin versus fere granulatis; corpore subtus ut *M. frontalis* punctulato, prosterno ad latera sulcato; antennis prothoracis basin (maris vix, feminae haud) attingentibus, articulo 3° quam 2<sup>us</sup> parum longiori; tarsorum lamella minus lata; capite postice in medio longitudinaliter sat fortiter carinato. [Long.  $4\cdot4\frac{4}{5}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{5}$ - $1\frac{2}{5}$  lines.

A rather inconspicuous species distinguishable by its short antennæ, bright ferruginous scutellum in contrast with the nearly black general surface, prothoracic puncturation less close (especially in the male) than in many *Monocrepidii*, prothorax scarcely so long down the middle as it is wide across the apices of the hind angles, strongly carinated head, strong fold on either side of the prosternum (where the margin of the prothorax laps over as in *M. Jekeli*, Candèze, &c.), and comparatively narrow tarsal lamella. In Dr. Candèze's tabulation, referred to above, this species would (on account of its prosternal structure) fall beside *M. Brucki* and *Jekeli*; of these the former is one of the largest species in the genus,—the latter is at once distinguished from the present insect by its antennæ being "very long." Among the species described since the publication of Dr. Candèze's monograph, *M. nitidulus*, Cand. (from N.S. Wales), alone seems to come very near this insect,—but *inter alia* as the learned author does not refer to its prosternum being sulcate laterally it may be presumed that it is normal in structure.

Victoria; Alpine district.

MONOCREPIDIUS MACLEAYI, sp. nov.

Robustus, minus elongatus, postice sat fortiter angustatus; sat crebre fulvo-pubescent; ferrugineus, elytris basi summa

scutello abdominisque apice rufis, capite prothoraceque obscurioribus, pedibus testaceis; prothorace quam longiori trans angulos posticos sat latiori, a basi antrorsum gradatim nec fortiter angustato, longitudinaliter canaliculato, confertim rugulose punctulato, angulis posticis haud divergentibus sat elongatis fortiter bicarinatis; elytris apice rotundatis, sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis planis leviter minus distincte punctulatis; corpore subtus subtiliter sat crebre (prosterno in medio fortius subrugulose punctulato excepto, —hoc ad latera sulcato) punctulato; antennis (feminae?) prothoracis basin haud plane attingentibus, articulo 3<sup>o</sup> quam 2<sup>us</sup> fere duplo longiori; tarsorum lamella sat angusta; capite postice in medio longitudinaliter sat fortiter carinato.

[Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , lat. 2 lines (vix).

I have only a single example of this species and am not quite sure of its sex, but suspect it is a female. On a casual inspection it looks much like a female of *M. Australasiae*, Boisd., from which however it differs totally by the narrowness of its tarsal lamellæ and the sides of the prosternum being sulcate as in *M. Jekeli* and other species. It also differs from *Australasiae* (female) in being of shorter build and comparatively wider in the middle, with the elytra gently narrowing hindward almost from the base; also the prothorax is more transverse (being by measurement decidedly wider across the hind angles than it is long down the middle), its hind angles are not divergent otherwise than as involved in their evenly continuing the sides which diverge slightly hindward, and its median channel is traceable quite to the front; also the prosternum is more closely and rugulose punctured in the middle,—otherwise the sculpture is not very different.

In Dr. Candèze's tabulation (referred to above) this species would fall beside *M. fictus*, on page 241; passing over differences that might possibly be sexual, it seems to differ from *M. fictus* in the apex of the elytra being quite devoid of emargination and in their extreme base being marked with red.

Victoria; Alpine district.

## MONOCREPIDIUS OVENSIS, sp. nov.

Angustus subparallelus ; minus nitidus ; supra læte maculatim albedo-pubescentibus ; piceus ; capite, prothoracis elytrorumque lateribus, illius media parte, horum basi, scutello et tarsis apicem versus rufescentibus ; prothorace quam longiori vix (trans angulos posticos) angustiori, antrorsum a basi angustato, leviter (antice vix perspicue) canaliculato, sat crebre minus fortiter punctulato, angulis posticis haud divergentibus, sat elongatis, sat fortiter bicarinatis ; elytris apice subacuminatis, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat planatis sat crebre subrugulosis ; corpore subtus confertim subtiliter (prosterno sparsius fortius,— hoc ad latera haud sulcato) punctulato ; antennis prothoracis basin haud plane attingentibus, articulo 3<sup>o</sup> quam 2<sup>us</sup> sat longiori ; tarsorum lamella sat angusta ; capite postice haud distincte carinato.

[Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lines.

Very distinct from all previously described species through the whitish pubescence of the upper surface arranged among some dark brown pubescence in such fashion as to form a number of whitish spots which on the prothorax are very ill-defined but on the elytra very clearly defined and there arranged so as to fall into about 10 transverse fasciæ. It appears to be a typical *Monocrepidius* in all its structural characters. It may be noted that owing to the gradual narrowing forward of the prothorax that segment has the appearance of being more elongate than it really is.

Victoria ; Alpine district.

## MONOCREPIDIUS BALDIENSIS, sp. nov.

Angustus, sat parallelus ; minus nitidus ; supra dense cinereo pubescens ; piceus, prothoracis angulis posticis, scutello, sutura, genibus, tarsis, abdominisque apice, rufescentibus ; prothorace quam trans angulos posticos latiori paullo longiori, a basi antrorsum leviter angustato, haud canaliculato, crebre subrugulose punctulato, angulis posticis haud divergentibus

sat elongatis sat fortiter bicarinatis ; elytris apice singulatum acuminatis, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat planis subtiliter rugulosis ; corpore subtus subtiliter crebre (prosterno fortius subrugulose,—hoc ad latera haud sulcato) punctulato ; segmentis ventralibus ad latera transversim profunde foveatis ; antennis prothoracis basin superantibus, articulo 3<sup>o</sup> quam 2<sup>us</sup> paullo longiori ; tarsorum lamella minus lata ; capite postice in medio vix distincte carinato. [Long. 5, lat. 1 $\frac{1}{5}$  lines.

The whitish-ashy pubescence is so close on the upper surface as to much conceal the sculpture. The foveæ on the sides of the ventral segments are larger and deeper than is usual in this genus. The very elongate appearance of the prothorax, in combination with the close pubescence, the red scutellum and suture, the elongate parallel general form, and the dark colour of the antennæ and legs will render this species easily recognisable.

I hardly know where it should be placed in Dr. Candèze's tabulation of *Monocrepidius*, as the width of the tarsal lamellæ is such as to render it of doubtful reference to either the group with wide or with narrow lamellæ. The hind angles of the prothorax diverge only to the extent of being in even line with the sides of the same.

Victoria ; Alpine district.

The above species of *Monocrepidius* may be thus tabulated :—

- A. Sides of prosternum normal.
  - B. Elytra unicolorous and without pubescent markings.
    - C. Elytra black, disc of prothorax bright red.... *ruficollis*.
    - CC. Elytra and prothorax concolorous or nearly so..... *frontalis*.
    - BB. Elytra piceous, with the suture red..... *Baldiensis*.
    - BBB. Elytra with whitish pubescence forming a well defined pattern ..... *Ovensensis*.
- AA. Sides of prosternum sulcate.
  - B. Prothorax extremely closely punctulate..... *Macleayi*.
  - BB. Prothorax much less closely punctulate..... *alpicola*.

## CARDIOPHORUS VICTORIENSIS.

Niger, prothorace (fascia basali antrorsum arcuata sat angusta nigra excepta) tarsisque rufo-testaceis; pube brevi suberecta sat dense vestitus; prothorace quam longiori vix latiori, crebre subtiliter sat æqualiter punctulato, antice minus angustato, lateribus fere ad apicem marginatis parum rotundatis; elytris quam prothorax vix latioribus sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat planis crebre obscure subrugulosis; unguiculis intus late subobsolete dentatis; antennis robustis prothoracis basin longe superantibus.

[Long.  $2\frac{2}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{4}{5}$  line.

Probably near to *C. bicolor*, Cand., which however *inter alia* is a smaller species, with testaceous legs. The example described is probably a male.

Victoria; Alpine district.

## CARDIOPHORUS EUCALYPTI, sp. nov.

Niger, antennarum basi tarsisque testaceis, tibiis brunneis vel obscure testaceis, elytrorum parte basali tertia brunneo-testacea, colore hoc latera versus nonnullis exemplis retrorsum producto; pube brevi suberecta sat dense vestitus; prothorace subtilissime vix perspicue punctulato, antice sat fortiter angustato, latitudine longitudini æquali, lateribus fortiter rotundatis pone medium subsinuatis a basi ultra medium subtiliter marginatis; elytris quam prothorax haud vel vix latioribus, minus fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis vix convexis obscure punctulatis; unguiculis intus late obtuse dentatis; antennis ( $\sigma$ ) prothoracis basin longe superantibus vel ( $\varphi$ ) multo brevioribus. [Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $\frac{4}{5}$  line (vix).

It may be observed that it is just possible this may be a form of *C. elisus*, Cand., with an extreme development of the humeral red colour. But if so it is desirable that it should be described, and it certainly seems to deserve a distinctive name even as a var. I have seen nothing at all intermediate between the two forms.

Victoria; under bark of *Eucalyptus* in the Alpine district; also in S. Australia.

## MALACODERMIDÆ

## HELODES.

The following species have quite the facies of the European species of this genus, but they present certain structural peculiarities, some in the prominence of the mandibles and all in the development of the apical spines of the tibiæ. In the first of the species described below these characters are notable enough to suggest the idea of generic distinctness, but in the succeeding species they so gradually become less marked successively that I think I may venture to include them all in *Helodes* without much fear of misleading. It is possible that some of the small species have the labial palpi of *Cyphon*. Unfortunately most of the examples before me have their heads tucked in so that the labial palpi cannot be seen, and there are only one or two of which I can spare a specimen to be broken. *H. Olliffi* has certainly the labial palpi of a true *Helodes*. In *H. cinctus*, though I cannot be quite certain, the apical joint appears to be at right angles with the penultimate and to be inserted close to the apex of the latter. In the species which I have called "*Cyphon?*" there is a distinct apical spine to the tibiæ, though in some it is very small and needs to be looked for.

## HELODES PRINCEPS, sp.nov.

Sat late oblongus ; sat convexus ; nitidus ; supra glaber, subtus dense breviter pubescens ; supra niger, corpore subtus ore antennis pedibus capite postice prothoracisque marginibus rufescentibus ; capite prothoraceque subtilius vix crebre punctulatis ; hoc quam longiori plus quam duplo latiori, angulis posticis rectis ; elytris nullo modo carinatis, sparsim inæqualiter punctulatis, puncturis magnitudine diversis ; antennis quam corporis dimidium vix brevioribus, articulis 2° 3° que conjunctis quam 4<sup>us</sup>. brevioribus.

[Long. 4, lat. 2½ lines.

This remarkable insect has entirely the general appearance of a very large robust *Helodes*. Its mandibles, however, are scarcely

less developed than those of *Dascillus* and the apical spines of its tibiæ (though not large) are quite well-defined. The apical joint of its maxillary palpi is shorter and considerably less stout than the preceding joint. It departs from *Helodes* also in its glabrous upper surface; I do not think the example before me is abraded. The small diamond-shaped piece behind the middle of the metasternum and between the bases of the hind coxæ (which is noticeable in most if not all of the *Dascillidæ*, and which I take to be the scutum of the metathorax) is extremely conspicuous in this species.

Victoria; Alpine district.

HELODES CINCTUS, sp.nov.

Sat late oblongus; sat convexus; sat nitidus; crebre breviter fulvo-sericeo-pubescentis; rufus, prothorace postice et elytrorum singulorum disco toto infuscatis; capite prothoraceque crebre subtiliter punctulatis; hoc quam longiori plus quam duplo latiori, angulis posticis subrectis; elytris leviter distincte 3-costatis, sat fortiter sat crebre punctulatis; antennis quam corporis dimidium manifeste brevioribus, articulis 2° 3° que conjunctis quam 4<sup>us</sup> brevioribus. [Long. 3, lat. 1½ lines.

Structurally very similar to the preceding but with the apical spines of the tibiæ less developed though quite distinct. In the example before me the infuscation of each elytron leaves only all the margins narrowly red. The puncturation of the elytra is about as strong but not nearly so close as in the European *H. minutus*, Linn.; it becomes finer and feebler towards the apex; there are no transverse wrinkles.

Victoria; Alpine district.

HELODES OLLIFFI, sp.nov.

Oblongus; sat parallelus; depressus; pubescens; obscure fuscus, antennarum basi tibiisque paullo dilutioribus; capite subtiliter, prothorace subtilissime, crebre punctulatis; hoc fere semicirculari basi bisinuato; elytris crebre minus subtiliter punctulatis, lineis 3 elevatis obsoletis instructis;



antennis maris corporis dimidio longitudine æquali, feminx paullo brevioribus, articulo 2° parvo, 3° quam 4<sup>us</sup> haud breviori.

Maris segmento ventrali penultimo profunde rotundatim emarginato, incisura dense hirta; segmento apicali late longitudinaliter concavo. [Long. 3, lat. 1½ lines (vix).

Not unlike the European *H. minutus*, L., in build, but of much darker colour, evidently more depressed, and of more fragile appearance; the prothorax is of similar shape but very much more finely punctured; the puncturation of the elytra also is finer. The structural characters seem to be quite as in *H. cinctus* (apart from the slight difference in the labial palpi alluded to above), than which the present species is narrower and more finely punctured.

S. Australia and Victoria.

#### HELODES MONTIVAGANS, sp.nov.

Oblongus; sat parallelus; depressus; pubescens; niger, capite (hoc postice infuscato) prothorace (hoc antice transversim infuscato) scutello antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis; capite crebre subtiliter punctulato; prothorace fere semicirculari basi bisinuato, fere lævi; elytris sat fortiter minus crebre punctulatis, lineis 3 elevatis vix notatis; antennarum articulis 2° 3°que conjunctis 4° subæqualibus.

[Long. 1¼, lat. ¼ line.

This species is (apart from its distinct colouring) notable for its almost lævigate prothorax in combination with strongly punctured elytra. I have not been able to examine the labial palpi, but I have little doubt they are like those of *H. Olliffi*, with which the present insect agrees in other structural characters. The elytra are much less closely punctured than those of the European *H. minutus*; their puncturation is not at all rugulose and is without transverse wrinkles.

Victoria; Alpine district.

## HELODES (CYPHON?) PICTUS, sp.nov.

Ovalis; sat convexus; pubescens; obscure rufus, capite postice prothoracis disco et elytrorum fasciis 2 apiceque nigris, antennis apicem versus corpore subtus femoribusque infuscatis; capite prothoraceque obscure minus crebre punctulatis; hoc perbrevis, valde transverso, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris minus subtiliter sat crebre punctulatis, puncturis apicem versus gradatim subtilioribus; antennarum articulis 2° 3°que conjunctis (hoc quam ille multo minore) 4° paullo brevioribus. [Long.  $1\frac{3}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{4}{5}$  line.

The colour of the elytra is quite a bright red; the black fasciæ are quite conspicuous though not very sharply defined; the anterior fascia is a little behind the base, which it reaches on the suture, the posterior is slightly behind the middle. The puncturation of the elytra is almost exactly as in *H. Olliffi*; there is no trace of costæ or elevated lines.

Victoria; Alpine district.

## HELODES (CYPHON?) OVENSIS, sp.nov.

Oblongus; minus convexus; pubescens; niger, antennarum basi prothorace elytris pedibusque brunneo-testaceis; capite prothoraceque crebre subtiliter punctulatis; hoc brevi fortiter transverso angulis posticis obtusis; elytris minus subtiliter sat crebre punctulatis, puncturis apicem versus paullo subtilioribus; antennarum articulis 2° 3° que inter se longitudine æqualibus (hoc quam ille graciliori) conjunctis quam 4<sup>us</sup> paullo longioribus. [Long.  $1\frac{2}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{3}{5}$  line (vix).

This species resembles *H. pictus* in puncturation, but differs (apart from colour) in its much narrower and more parallel form and in the relative length of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th antennal joints.

Victoria; obtained by sweeping on the banks of the Ovens.

## HELODES (CYPHON?) FRATER, sp.nov.

Ovalis; sat convexus; pubescens; niger, antennarum basi prothorace (hoc maculatim infuscato) elytris (his piceo-umbratis) pedibusque testaceis vel brunneo-testaceis; capite

prothoraceque confertim subtiliter punctulatis ; hoc brevi transverso, angulis posticis subrotundatis ; elytris sat crebre sat subtiliter punctulatis ; antennarum articulo 3° quam 4<sup>us</sup> haud multo breviori, 2° quam ille parum breviori.

[Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (vix), lat.  $\frac{7}{10}$  line.

In the example before me the suture, the region of the scutellum, and the apex are the infuscate parts of the elytra. This species resembles *H. pictus* in build, but is even more rounded at the sides and is much more finely punctulate than either of the last preceding two species. The elytra are punctured much like those of the European *Cyphon variabilis*, Thoms.

Victoria ; also by sweeping on the banks of the Ovens.

HELODES (CYPHON ?) ADELAIDÆ, sp.nov.

Oblongus ; modice convexus ; pubescens ; piceo-brunneus vel sordide testaceus, antennarum basi pedibusque dilutioribus ; capite crebre, prothorace minus crebre, subtiliter punctulatis ; hoc perbreve valde transverso, angulis posticis obtusis ; elytris crebre subtilius punctulatis ; antennarum articulis 2° 3° que conjunctis (hoc quam ille multo minore) 4° vix brevioribus.

[Long.  $1\frac{2}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{7}{10}$  line.

The antennæ resemble those of *H. pictus*, from which species its more elongate build, uniform drab or piceous colouring, and finer puncturation will at once distinguish the present insect. The elytra are punctured about as strongly as, but a trifle less closely than, those of the European *Cyphon pallidulus*, Boh.

S. Australia ; near Adelaide.

HELODES (CYPHON ?) SPILOTUS, sp.nov.

Subparallelus ; sat convexus ; pubescens ; brunneo-testaceus, palpis antennisque (basi excepta) nigricantibus, elytris postice nigro-maculatis ; capite prothoraceque crebre subtiliter punctulatis ; hoc sat transverso minus brevi, angulis posticis rotundato-obtusis ; elytris crebre sat fortiter subrugulose punctulatis ; antennarum articulis 2° 3° que conjunctis (hoc quam illo minore) 4° longitudine æqualibus.

[Long.  $1\frac{3}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{3}{5}$  line.

A more cylindric species than any of the preceding, distinguished also by the rough puncturation of its elytra, which also are transversely wrinkled. In the example before me there are four very conspicuous black splashes on the hinder half of each elytron. Compared with the elytra of the European *Cyphon pallidulus*, Boh., those of the present species are distinctly more closely and roughly punctured.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln.

HELODES (CYPHON?) LINDENSIS, sp. nov.

Ovalis; minus convexus; pubescens; nigro-piceus, supra ferrugineus vel brunneo-testaceus (elytrorum fascia mediana infuscata excepta), antennis (his apicem versus infuscatis) pedibusque testaceis; capite prothoraceque subtiliter sat crebre punctulatis; hoc brevi fortiter transverso angulis posticis subrectis; elytris subtiliter minus crebre punctulatis; antennarum articulis 2° 3° que (hoc quam ille graciliori vix breviori) conjunctis 4° longitudine sat æqualibus.

[Long.  $1\frac{1}{5}$ , lat. 1 line.

This species is certainly near to *H. Adelaideæ*, but is larger, less elongate and slender, and differently coloured; its elytra are a little less closely punctured, and the 3rd antennal joint is larger in proportion to the 2nd and 4th joints.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln.

SCLEROCYPHON, gen. nov.

Caput breve, labro parvo; oculi sat rotundati, prothorace late obtecti; antennæ quam caput prothoraxque conjuncta haud multo longiores, articulo 1° modice elongato, 2° parvo, 3°-7° compressis triangularibus, 8°-11° filiformibus; scutellum magnum; prosternum retrorsum fortiter anguste productum; mesosternum sat planum, antice ad processus prosternalis receptionem profunde triangulariter excisum; tibiæ apice leviter spinosæ; tarsi quam tibiæ fere longiores, articulis 1-4 ex ordine minus elongatis minus validis, apicali præcedentibus 3 conjunctis longitudine subæquali; unguiculis intus leviter dentatis; corpus breviter ovale, robustum.

The little insect for which I propose this name cannot I think be referred to any previously described genus. It has very much the facies of *Cyphon*, but differs by its much harder teguments and the structure of its sterna. In both these characters it seems to agree with the South American genus *Artematopus*, but in that the antennæ are said to be very long and the tarsi lamellated, the basal joint of the latter being "as long as the three following."

I have little doubt but that the example before me is a male. The dilatation of the intermediate joints of the antennæ is certainly suggestive of that sex as also is the structure of the hind body, the antepenultimate ventral segment bearing a strong carina down its middle. The apical ventral segment is somewhat evenly rounded behind. From the apical orifice of the hind body two longish filaments protrude. The piece of the undersurface which I have referred to above (vide *Helodes princeps*) as being probably the scutum of the metathorax is extremely wide in the present species, being fully as wide as a quarter of the whole distance across the undersurface.

I am sorry that, having only a single example, I have been unable to examine any but the external characters of this insect.

SCLEROCYPHON MACULATUS, sp.nov.

Brunneo-testaceus, nigro-maculatus ; pubescens ; creberrime subtilissime punctulatus ; elytris obsolete striatis, obscure transversim rugatis. [Long.  $1\frac{1}{5}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{10}$  lines.

On the head the dark markings consist of some vague shading and also two spots on the vertex ; on the prothorax of some ill-defined spots on the disc not extending to the middle or the vicinity of the lateral margin, on the elytra of a number of blotches ; on the underside these occupy nearly the whole surface except the hind body, on which, however, there are some dark spots, the femora are nearly black, the base of the tibiæ being also marked with dark colouring. The apical spine of the tibiæ is extremely feeble, on the anterior four legs nearly wanting. The dilated joints of the antennæ are darker in colour than the rest.

Victoria ; Alpine district.



## SCIRTES HELMSI, sp.nov.

Oblongo-ovalis ; sat depressus ; sat nitidus ; fuscus, antennarum basi, pectore, tibiis tarsisque dilutioribus ; pubescens, subtiliter crebre punctulatus. [Long. 2, lat.  $1\frac{1}{5}$  lines.

Compared with the European *S. hemisphaericus* this species is larger and much narrower and more elongate, with very similar colouring, pubescence and puncturation.

Victoria ; taken near Benalla by Mr. Helms.

## METRIORHYNCHUS GIGAS, sp.nov.

Ater, elytris rufis ; prothorace transverso, 7-areolato ; elytrorum sutura margine laterali lineisque 4 discoidalibus costatis, intervallis biseriatiim cancellato-punctulatis ; rostro quam prothorax vix breviori.

Maris antennis valde flabellatis, flabellis basalibus externe serratis, articulo ultimo perlongo.

Feminæ antennis sat fortiter serratis, articulo ultimo quam maris paullo breviori. [Long. 7-9, lat. 2-3 lines.

This magnificent species is nearly allied to *M. rufipennis*, Fab., and *M. erythropterus*, Er., but is at once distinguished by its great size. As I am not certain about the correctness of my identification of *M. rufipennis* I will say no more of it than that it is a very much smaller insect. Compared with *M. erythropterus*, Er., the present species differs chiefly (apart from size) by its more slender and elongate rostrum and the remarkable antennæ of the male, the length of the joints of which (measured from the base of the external margin to the apex of the flabellum) is scarcely less than the length of the prothorax and is more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch ; the apical joint is twice as long as the external margin of the penultimate joint ; the internal margin (supposing the antennæ directed forward) of the flabella is cut into about four well marked teeth. Mr. Waterhouse's figure of the antennæ of *M. rufipennis* in his monograph of *Metriorhynchus* (Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1877, Pl. I. fig. 7) represents it as much less strongly

flabellate, the flabella having simple margins as usual in the species of this genus.

W. Australia ; taken by Mr. Meyrick.

*METRIORHYNCHUS SEMICOSTATUS*, sp. nov.

Ater, elytris rufis ; rostro brevi ; prothorace parum transverso inæquali, disco areola lanceolata instructo ; elytrorum sutura margine laterali lineis 3 discoidalibus lineaque abbreviata prope scutellum fortiter costatis, intervallis biseriatis cancellato-punctulatis ; rostro brevi.

Maris antennis valde compressis, articulis intus apice minus productis. [Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

In most species of this genus there are four costæ (besides the margins) on each elytron ; in the present species the costa next after the suture becomes obsolete a little behind the level of the apex of the scutellum continuing hindward as merely one of the fine lines that intersect the pairs of rows of punctures. Between the abbreviated costa and the suture on one side and between it and the next discal costa on the other side are two rows of punctures, but when the abbreviated costa ends each of these pairs of rows of punctures changes into a single row, and in consequence of this sculpture the first (*i.e.*, nearest to the suture) of the entire costæ is considerably deflected outward in its front part.

Only one species of *Metriorhynchus* having only the central areolet of the prothorax well defined has been previously described ; it (*M. inquinulum*, Waterh.) has quadri-costate elytra, which moreover are black with ferruginous margins. The present species is coloured as *M. erythropterus*, Er. Its antennæ are like those of *M. clientulus*, Waterh., (Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1877, Pl. II., fig. 79). The penultimate ventral segment in the male is semicircularly excised. All my examples are males ; they do not vary. The rostrum is scarcely longer than the first joint of the antennæ.

Victoria ; Alpine district.

## METRIORHYNCHUS MONTICOLA, sp.nov.

Ater, prothoracis lateribus elytrisque rufis, his antice prope suturam longitudinaliter late nigro-vittatis; prothorace leviter transverso, 7-areolato; elytrorum sutura margine laterali lineisque 4 discoidalibus costatis, intervallis biseriatim sat crasse cancellato-punctulatis, rostro brevi.

[Long.  $4\frac{4}{5}$ , lat.  $1\frac{3}{5}$  lines.

I have seen only a female example of this species; its antennæ are like those of *M. lugubris*, Waterh., as figured Tr. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1877, Pl. II., fig. 70. The rostrum is of the length of the basal joint of the antennæ. The intervals of the costæ on the elytra are punctured exceptionally coarsely (decidedly more coarsely than in *M. erythropterus*, Er.) and here and there the series are confused by two of the punctures coalescing; there are no distinct lines separating one row of punctures from another in the several pairs except close to the base. The black vitta in the example before me commences on the base of each elytron very near the scutellum; it is of a width to include two costæ, is of even width (but its limits are not very sharply defined) and reaches hindward to considerably beyond the middle of the elytron.

No species very closely resembling this has been described hitherto, unless it be *Lycus ochraceus*, Dalm., which seems to be somewhat similarly coloured,—but the description is much too brief for identification, even generically.

Victoria; Alpine district.

## METRIORHYNCHUS OCCIDENTALIS, sp.nov.

Ater, elytris (macula magna elongata communi ante apicem posita excepta) aurantiacis; prothorace modice transverso, 7-areolato; elytrorum sutura margine laterali lineisque 4 discoidalibus costatis, intervallis biseriatim cancellato-punctulatis; rostro minus brevi.

Maris antennis fortiter (quam *M. erythropteri*, Er., magis fortiter) pectinatis.

[Long.  $5\frac{1}{5}$ , lat.  $1\frac{3}{5}$  lines.



The black elytral spot commences on the suture slightly in front of the middle and reaches back nearly to the apex; it is of oblong-oval shape and at its widest touches the 2nd elytral costa on either side. The rostrum equals in length about three-quarters the length of the prothorax. The antennæ are like those figured (Trans. Ent. Soc., 1887, Pl. I., fig. 2) by Mr. Waterhouse as pertaining to *M. rufipennis*, Fab., their branches being very evidently longer than in *M. erythropterus*, Er. The punctures in the intercostal series on the elytra are about as strong as in *M. erythropterus*, but are less transverse, and the two rows of each pair are separated from each other much as in that species. Probably this insect resembles *M. rufipennis*, Fab., but differs from it at any rate in its elytra being bi-colourous; also (if Dr. Erichson identified *M. rufipennis* correctly) in its prothorax being much less elongate.

W. Australia; Eyre's Sandy Patch; taken by Mr. Graham.

#### METRIORHYNCHUS LETUS, sp.nov.

Ater, prothoracis lateribus et elytrorum singulorum marginibus omnibus (basali prope scutellum excepto) aurantiacis, horum costis hic illic aurantiaco-tinctis; prothorace vix transverso, 7-areolato; elytrorum sutura margine laterali lineisque 4 discoidalibus costatis, intervallis antice obscure biseriatim postice confuse cancellato-punctulatis.

Maris (exempli typici) rostro brevi, antennis sat fortiter (fere ut *M. erythropteri* maris, Er.) pectinatis.

Feminæ (exempli typici) rostro multo minus brevi, antennis fere ut *M. erythropteri* feminæ.

The orange border of the elytra is at its widest at the apex (where it is wider in the female example before me than in the male) and is markedly wider at the lateral margins than at the suture; in the male before me the elytral costæ are scarcely splashed with orange colour, in the female very distinctly; probably these colour characters are variable. The rostrum in the male is scarcely longer than the 3rd joint of the antennæ, in the female it is nearly as long as the 3rd and 4th joints together.

The punctures in the intercostal series on the elytra are fairly well defined and are of the usual form (*i.e.*, somewhat quadrate enclosures bounded by fine carinæ) but they are distinctly biseriata in arrangement only at the extreme base where the two rows of each pair are separated from each other by a distinct elevated line. The costa next the suture is feebler than the others except near the base. Near *M. marginatus*, Er., but differing in prothorax being red at the sides, and (if I have correctly identified *M. marginatus*) by the much longer branches of the antennæ in the male, the intercostal sculpture of elytra not distinctly biseriata, elytral suture orange-coloured, &c.

N. S. Wales; taken by Mr. Sloane near Bulli.

#### CALOCHROMUS.

In a monograph of this genus by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse (Cist. Ent. ii., pp. 195, &c.) the main division of the genus is founded on the structure of the maxillary palpi, but I find this to be sexual, the females having palpi of the form attributed to Mr. Waterhouse's first section, the males of the form attributed to the second section.

#### TELEPHORUS VICTORIENSIS, sp. nov.

Niger, mandibulis prothoraceque testaceis, antennarum basi pedibus anticis et geniculis omnibus plus minusve rufescentibus; capite prothoraceque sparsim obscure punctulatis; hoc quam longiori dimidio (antice quam postice vix perspicue) latiori, lateribus leviter arcuatis; elytris fortiter sat crebre punctulatis; antennis robustis.

Maris antennis quam corpus paullo brevioribus; segmento ventrali sexto apice profunde arcuatim emarginato.

Femina latet. [Long.  $2\frac{2}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{4}{5}$  line.

Resembles *T. pusio*, Gemm., and *T. paucillus*, Blackb., in facies and colouring, but at once distinguishable from both *inter alia* by its extremely stout antennæ, and the very coarse puncturation of its elytra.

Victoria; on flowers in the Alpine district.

## TELEPHORUS GALEATUS, sp.nov.

Niger, mandibulis antennarum basi prothorace femoribus tibiisque (anticis totis, ceteris ex parte) testaceis; capite prothoraceque sparsim obscure punctulatis; hoc quam longiori fere duplo latiori, antice posticeque latitudine æquali, lateribus leviter arcuatis; elytris crebre minus fortiter punctulatis; antennis robustis.

Maris antennis quam corporis dimidium sat longioribus, articuli 10<sup>i</sup> apice externa antrorsum producto, articulo apicali difformi intus retrorsum dentiformi; segmento ventrali sexto apice profunde arcuatim emarginato.

Feminæ antennis quam corporis dimidium brevioribus, articulis simplicibus; segmento ventrali sexto haud emarginato.

[Long. 2 $\frac{2}{5}$ , lat. 1 line (vix).

Very much like the preceding in general appearance, but differing *inter alia* by its shorter antennæ (with remarkable sexual characters in the apical joints of the male), much more transverse prothorax and less strongly punctured elytra. The apical joint of the antennæ in the male is produced backward in a kind of tooth or lobe at its inner hind corner (corresponding to a somewhat similar forward projection at the outer front corner of the 10th joint) and is constricted a little before the apex, the part beyond the constriction being somewhat globular. The shape of the apical joint from a certain point of view bears a rough resemblance to that of a helmet.

Victoria; on flowers in the Alpine district.

## TELEPHORUS FUSICORNIS, sp.nov.

Niger, capite antennarum basi prothorace femoribus anticis et tibiarum anticarum (late) intermediarumque (anguste) basi rufotestaceis; capite prothoraceque lævibus; hoc quam longiori minus quam duplo (antice quam postice manifeste) latiori, lateribus leviter arcuatis; elytris fortiter sat crebre punctulatis; antennis robustis.

Maris antennæ quam corporis dimidium vix longioribus, articulo 9° valde dilatato et elongato, segmento 6° apice profunde arcuatim emarginato.

Femina latet.

[Long. 2, lat.  $\frac{4}{5}$  line.

Very like *T. Victoriensis*, but with the head and base of antennæ testaceous-red, and the sexual characters of the antennæ quite different.

Victoria ; Upper Yarra River ; sent by C. French, Esq.

#### TELEPHORUS NOBILITATUS, Er.

The acquisition (through the courtesy of Mr. J. J. Walker, R.N.) of a specimen taken in Tasmania evidently pertaining to this insect enables me to say that *T. vibex*, Blackb., is very near to it, but differs from it considerably in colouring, the elytra being violet (not blue-green) ; the mesosternum entirely, and the metasternum for the most part, being yellow (not black) ; and the stigmata of the hind body not being black. In *T. vibex*, moreover, the elytra are much less punctured anteriorly than in *T. nobilitatus*, and the part next the suture on either side in its front portion is strongly convex longitudinally, this convex portion being limited externally by a deep longitudinal sulcus. I have seen specimens of *T. nobilitatus* also from S. Australia and Victoria, and a specimen in my collection, said to be from Queensland, scarcely differs except in the testaceous colour of the base of the femora. The males of *T. nobilitatus* have the hind tibiæ arched somewhat strongly.

#### SILIS AUSTRALIS, sp.nov.

Angusta, sat parallela ; breviter pubescens ; minus nitida ; obscure cyanea, capite antice prothoraceque testaceis, tibiæ antice et antennarum articulo basalium basi rufescenti ; capite antice sat producto, crebre fortius punctulato ; prothorace cordato, quam latiori vix longiori, ut caput punctulato, lateribus subtus appendiculatis ; elytris fere ut prothorax, sed paullo magis crebre, punctulatis ; antennæ quam corporis partes duæ vix longioribus.

[Long 3, lat.  $\frac{4}{5}$  line.

The downward-directed appendage of the sides of the prothorax is no doubt characteristic of the male. This insect seems to be a genuine *Silis*, the only abnormal character I notice consisting in the head being somewhat strongly and narrowly produced in front of the antennæ.

S. Australia.

LAIUS FEMORALIS, sp.nov.

Niger, prothorace elytrorum fascia lata mediana (hac ad suturam et ad margines laterales dilatata) abdomineque (hujus segmento apicali et segmentorum ceterum maculis lateralibus exceptis) rufo-testaceis; pilis erectis elongatis vestitus; capite prothoraceque vix perspicue punctulatis; hoc quam longiori dimidio latiori, latitudine majori ante medium posita, lateribus valde rotundatis; elytris in parte rufotestacea crebre fortiter rugulose, in parte nigra antica sat fortiter sat rugulose, in parte nigra postica parum perspicue, punctulatis.

Maris antennarum articulo 1° brunneo-testaceo apice extus fortiter dilatato, 2° supra brunneo-testaceo quadratim valde dilatato supra concavo subtus convexo, femoribus anticis supra in medio valde triangulariter excisis.

[Long. 2, lat.  $\frac{4}{5}$  line.

The width of the elytral fascia on the suture and on the lateral margins is not much less than half the length of the elytra; between the suture and lateral margin on either side the fascia is strongly and arcuately emarginate both in front and behind.

This species is near *L. (Apalochrus) cinctus*, Redtb., but with the dark part of the elytra scarcely cyaneous. It differs from *L. cinctus* (if I have identified it correctly) also by the shape of the prothorax, which is at its widest very near the front and from that point is narrowed arcuately but very strongly hindward. I have not seen a male of the species that I take to be *L. cinctus*.

S. Australia.

LAIUS EYRENSIS, sp.nov.

Setis erectis vestitus; subtus piceus, capite nigro, prothorace elytrisque testaceo-rufis, his fascia lata basali et macula

magna subapicali cyaneis, antennis piceis basi rufis, pedibus testaceo-brunneis; capite prothoraceque obscure punctulatis; hoc minus transverso, ante basin profunde transversim sulcato, lateribus in medio subangulatis post medium sinuatis prope basin parallelis, angulis posticis rectis; elytris antice crebre fortiter rugulose postice sparsius minus fortiter, punctulatis.

Maris antennarum articulo 2° ad apicem externum in processu elongato recurvo producto; abdominis apice dorsali valde bifido.

Feminæ antennis segmentoque dorsali apicali simplicibus.

[Long.  $1\frac{2}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{3}{5}$  line.

Probably near *L. rufovirens*, Fairm., but differing in the shape of the prothorax, the ventral segments not red, &c., &c.; also probably in sexual characters (which M. Fairmaire does not refer to).

S. Australia; basin of Lake Eyre.

#### LAIUS PRETIOSUS, sp.nov.

Subopacus; haud setosus; subtus obscurus, capite nigro, prothorace elytris que rufis, illo medio infuscato his singulis vitta lata irregulari cyanea ornatis, antennis pedibusque testaceis, femoribus posticis infuscatis; capite crebre, prothorace sparsius, distincte punctulatis; hoc fortiter transverso, lateribus rotundatis postice subexplanatis; elytris subcoriaceis minus distincte punctulatis.

Mas latet.

[Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $\frac{3}{5}$  line.

The cyaneous vittæ occupy the greater part of the surface of the elytra and meet at the extreme base and also near the apex. If they be regarded as forming the ground colour, there then appears a large common diamond-shaped red spot on and around the suture, extending from a little behind the suture to the middle, a triangular red spot on each side with its base on the lateral margin and an apical red spot.

I have not seen a male of this species, but it is so perfectly distinct from all previously described of the genus that I have no hesitation in describing it.

S. Australia ; basin of Lake Eyre.

#### TENEBRIONIDÆ.

##### BLEPEGENES NITIDUS, sp.nov.

Obscure æneus, sat nitidus, pedibus nigro-piceis (tibiis apice tarsisque rufescentibus exceptis), antennis basi piceis apicem versus rufescentibus ; vix manifeste punctulatus ; capite haud spinoso, fronte retrorsum in spatio depresso postice bifido leviter elevata ; collo et mesothoracis scuto granulatis ; prothorace antice in medio sat anguste emarginato, lateribus in medio sat fortiter (et postice minus fortiter) rotundato-dilatato ; elytris fortiter striatis, interstitiis omnibus manifeste (alternis magis fortiter) costatis, costis ante apicem obsoletis. [Long.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

Differs from *B. aruspex*, Pasc., in the head not spinose, in the forehead being gradually and widely elevated hindward into a kind of flattened tubercle, in the prothorax being emarginate in the middle of its front margin and having merely rounded dilatations in the places where that of *aruspex* is spined, and in the elytra having all the interstices of the striæ nitid and costiform,—the alternate interstices being not much more costate than the rest. *B. equestris*, Pasc., is a larger insect with the elytral interstices costate only at the sides.

Queensland ; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

##### DÆDROSIS VICTORIÆ, sp.nov.

Angusta ; convexa ; nitida ; atra, vix æneo-micans, antennis palpis pedibusque rufis ; capite in figura pentagonali depresso, crasse subcrebre vix rugulose punctulato ; prothorace quam longiori vix (antice quam postice paullo) latiori, antice truncato haud canaliculato, fortiter sat crebre punctulato, in medio anguste longitudinaliter lævi, lateribus modice arcuatis

vix crenulatis latitudine majori ante medium posita, basi late leviter triangulariter concavo, angulis posticis obtusis; mesothoracis scuto crebre sat fortiter punctulato, scutello lævi; elytris antrorsum in medio fortiter productis, modice punctulato-striatis, interstitiis fere planatis fere ut striæ punctulatis; antennis prothoracis basin attingentibus, apicem versus sat fortiter incrassatis.

♂. Abdomine antice longitudinaliter concavo, parte concava leviter strigosa. [Long. 4, lat.  $1\frac{1}{5}$  lines.

Distinguished from its described allies *inter alia* by its testaceous-red antennæ and legs.

Victoria; in the Alpine district.

#### ADELIUM PUSTULOSUM, sp. nov.

Minus nitidum; supra fusco-cupreum vel obscure viride, corpore subtus pedibus antennisque nigro-viridibus, his extrorsum tarsisque vix picescentibus; capite inæquali sat fortiter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori, ruguloso, sat fortiter vix crebre punctulato, antice emarginato, postice truncato, lateribus fortiter rotundatis sat explanatis mox ante basin rectis, angulis posticis acute rectis; elytris postice acuminatis vix striatis seriatim subtilius punctulatis, interstitiis fere planis pustulis numerosis nitidis seriatim instructis, basi humerisque sat æqualiter rotundatis, lateribus leviter arcuatis; antennis sat elongatis, articulo 3° sequentibus 2 conjunctis longitudine æquali. [Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6, lat.  $2\frac{2}{5}$ - $2\frac{3}{5}$  lines.

Owing to the presence of a depression on either side of the middle of the prothorax close to the base, the base viewed obliquely from in front appears bisinuate, though in reality it is exactly truncated. The row of conspicuous shining pustules or small round tubercles running down each elytral interstice forms a very distinctive character; these pustules in some examples are almost obsolete in the front part of the interstices near the suture.



The lateral outline of the prothorax in this species is almost exactly as in *A. similatum*, Germ., but is a little more dilate-rotundate in the middle; the sculpture of the same segment is of the same kind as in *A. similatum* but less coarse; the front is considerably more strongly and evenly emarginate. The antennæ are long and slender as in *A. similatum*, but with the 3rd joint a little less elongate.

Victoria; on the higher mountains.

N.B.—I have seen a few specimens from Victoria of an insect which I take to be that M. Blessig (Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. I. p. 100) called *A. similatum*, Germ. This Victorian species is extremely close to *similatum* (of which I have never seen a Victorian example really agreeing with the S. Australian type), but differs in several respects, *e.g.*, the prothorax wider behind, considerably more strongly explanate laterally and altogether larger in proportion to the elytra; it is possibly only a local form of *A. similatum*.

#### ADELIUM VICTORIÆ, sp. nov.

Ut *A. pustulosum* coloratum; capite æquali sparsius minus fortiter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori plus quam dimidio (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori, vix ruguloso, subtilius parum crebre punctulato, antice emarginato, postice truncato, lateribus sat fortiter rotundatis haud explanatis, ante basin vix sinuatis, angulis posticis late obtusis; elytris fere ut *A. pustulosi* sed basi in medio antrorsum rotundato-producta; cetera ut *A. pustulosi*. [Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $2\frac{2}{5}$  lines.

Extremely like *A. pustulosum*, but I cannot regard the differences as non-specific. The hind angles of the prothorax extremely obtuse (though not rounded), the sides of the prothorax scarcely sinuate before the hind angles and the front of the elytra strongly pushed forward in the middle form a strong combination of characters. There is a similar elytral formation in the very plentiful species which I take to be *A. neophyta*, Pasc., but in the present insect it is still more marked.

Victoria; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

## ADELIUM INCONSPICUUM, sp. nov.

Nitidum; æneum, antennis (basi excepta) tarsisque piceo-ferrugineis; capite subplanato sat fortiter vix crebre punctulato; prothorace quam longiori partibus 3 (postice quam antice vix) latiori, leviter minus subtiliter minus crebre punctulato, antice emarginato, postice truncato, haud canaliculato, lateribus sat æqualiter rotundatis haud explanatis, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris ovalibus punctulato-striatis, interstitiis leviter sat crebre parum subtiliter punctulatis, epipleuris subfortiter punctulatis, basi in medio antrorsum manifeste rotundato-producta; antennis sat brevibus, apicem versus leviter incrassatis, articulo 3° sequentibus 2 conjunctis vix æquali.

[Long.  $3\frac{4}{5}$ - $4\frac{1}{5}$ , lat.  $1\frac{3}{5}$ - $1\frac{4}{5}$  lines.

Very near the common species which I believe to be *A. neophyta*, Pasc., (and which must be a close ally of *A. brevicorne*, Blessig), but smaller, with puncturation much less fine throughout (though not deep), sides of prothorax more rounded, epipleuræ of elytra very conspicuously punctulate. *A. brevicorne* is *inter alia* described as very much more finely punctulate than the present insect and is larger.

Kangaroo Island; taken by Mr. J. G. O. Tepper.

ADELIUM ALPICOLA (? *A. CALOSOMOIDES*, Kirby, var.)

Robustum; nitidum; minus (♂) vel valde (♀) convexum; supra æneum vel viride vel viridi-nigrum vel aureo-viride, antennis (basi excepta) tarsisque rufis; capite inæquali sat fortiter minus crebre punctulato; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice quartâ parte) latiori, leviter canaliculato, paullo inæquali ut caput punctulato, antice arcuatim emarginato, postice truncato, lateribus fortiter æqualiter rotundatis late explanatis, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris postice acuminatis, sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis plus minus convexis sparsim subtiliter punctulatis alternis (præsertim 5°) apicem versus subcarinatis, humeris rotundatim

fere subprominulis, basi media vix antrorsum producto, lateribus (præsertim feminae) arcuatis; antennis filiformibus modice elongatis, articulo 3<sup>o</sup> sequentibus 2 conjunctis longitudine æquali. [Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8, lat. 3–3 $\frac{1}{5}$  lines.

I do not feel sure that this large and handsome insect may not be an extreme Alpine var. of *A. calosomoides*, Kirby. According to the description that species is much smaller (long. 6 lines) and the antennæ and tarsi are not rufous; in other respects it agrees fairly with the somewhat meagre description. I do not think it is a var. of the species which I have previously considered to be *A. calosomoides*, but it is possible I may have been mistaken in my identification, and I do not think any insect could be confidently identified with Kirby's description unless the original type could be referred to. The remarkable variability in colour and in the degree of convexity of the elytral interstices is in keeping with what is frequently observed in species occurring on high mountains.

-Victoria; under *Eucalyptus* bark at high elevations on the Alps.

#### ADELIUM TROPICUM, sp. nov.

Robustum; sat nitidum; sat convexum; cæruleo-nigrum; capite prothoraceque (fere ut *A. auguralis*, Pasc.), crebre fortiter vermiculato-rugulosis; hoc quam longiori plus quam dimidio (postice quam antice circiter 5<sup>a</sup> parte) latiori, canaliculato, antice emarginato postice truncato, lateribus sat rotundatis crenulatis modice explanatis mox ante basin parallelis, angulis posticis rectis nullo modo extrorsum prominentibus, elytris ovalibus fortiter costatis, costis prope apicem in tuberculis fractis, costarum interstitiis transversim subtuberculatim seriatim interruptis; antennis sat crassis minus elongatis, articulo 3<sup>o</sup> quam 4<sup>us</sup> 5<sup>us</sup> que conjuncti multo longioribus.

[Long. 8, lat. 3 $\frac{3}{5}$  lines.

Allied to *A. porcatum*, Fab., and *A. augurale*, Pasc., but differing from both *inter alia* by the elytra being entirely impunctate, the only approach to puncturation consisting of the quasi impressions on the elytra which are formed in the intervals between the

costæ by those intervals being blocked here and there at irregular intervals by lateral extensions of the costæ, the lateral extensions in some aspects having a more or less tuberculiform appearance; near the apex the costæ themselves become broken into tubercles.

N. Territory of S. Australia.

ADELIUM LINDENSE, sp.nov.

Sat nitidum; leviter (♂) fortiter (♀) convexum; aureo-æneum vel nigro-cyaneum; subtus obscurius, pedibus antennisque concoloribus; capite minus crebre punctulato foveis nonnullis profundis impresso; prothorace quam longiori partibus tribus (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori, leviter minus crebre punctulato et foveis nonnullis profundis sat magnis impresso, antice emarginato postice leviter bisinuato, lateribus valde rotundatis fortiter explanatis, marginibus validis crassis, angulis posticis obtusis retrorsum manifeste productis; elytris sat parallelis (♂) late ovalibus (♀), haud striatis, foveis sat magnis sat rotundis seriatim irregulariter instructis, his puncturis multo minoribus longitudinaliter conjunctis, interstitiis alternis postice subcarinatis, epipleuris obsolete vix perspicue punctulatis; antennis filiformibus modice elongatis articulo 3° quam 4<sup>us</sup> 5<sup>us</sup> que conjuncti vix longiori.

[Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $3$ - $3\frac{3}{5}$  lines.

A large handsome species resembling *A. auratum*, Pasc., but differing from it *inter alia* in the less emarginate base of the prothorax, and in the elytral sculpture,—consisting of rows of unevenly placed *round* foveæ which are connected one with another longitudinally by series of much finer punctures. The strongly thickened lateral edges of the prothorax distinguish the present insect from most of its congeners.

S.A.; Port Lincoln district.

ADELIUM ANGULATUM, sp.nov.

Sat nitidum; modice (♂?) convexum; nigro-æneum; subtus nigrum, antennis pedibusque concoloribus; capite sat æquali leviter sparsius punctulato; prothorace quam longiori paullo

plus quam dimidio (postice quam antice tertia parte) latiori sparsim obsolete punctulato et foveis paucis impresso, antice sat fortiter (postice leviter) emarginato, hexagonali, lateribus minus late explanatis mox ante basin sinuatis, marginibus validis crassis, angulis posticis subrectis; elytris fere ut *A. Lindensis* sed interstitiis alternis postice vix subcarinatis; antennis ut *A. Lindensis*. [Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $2\frac{4}{5}$  lines.

Remarkably like the preceding in respect of its elytral sculpture, but *inter alia* differing from it (and from all other *Adelia* known to me) by the singular shape of its prothorax, each side of which is formed by two nearly straight lines meeting in a scarcely rounded angle at a point scarcely behind the middle. The prothorax is much less transverse than in *A. Lindense*, much less explanate laterally, and more narrowed in front. This species also bears a certain resemblance to *A. cisteloïdes*, Er., from which it is at once separated *inter alia* by the strongly thickened lateral margins of its prothorax. As in *A. Lindense* the seriate foveæ on the elytra are much larger in some examples than in others.

S.A.; Port Lincoln district.

#### ADELIIUM ÆQUALE, sp. nov.

Sat nitidum; sat convexum; totum nigrum; capite subruguloso antice sparsim subtiliter (postice magis fortiter) punctulato; prothorace quam longiori fere partibus tribus (postice quam antice minime) latiori, leviter sat crebre punctulato et puncturis magnis paucis (circiter 6) instructo, antice bisinuato, postice leviter late emarginato, lateribus sat rotundatis modice explanatis, marginibus sat subtilibus, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris ovalibus haud striatis, seriatim punctulatis, puncturis in seriebus magnitudine variis latera apicemque versus fere obsoletis, interstitiis perspicue sat crebre punctulatis; antennis sat filiformibus, articulo 3<sup>o</sup> quam 4<sup>us</sup> 5<sup>us</sup> que conjuncti vix longiori. [Long.  $6\frac{1}{3}$ , lat.  $2\frac{4}{5}$  lines.

Resembles the preceding two species, *A. cisteloïdes*, Er., and some others, in having the longitudinal puncturation of the elytra unequal. In the unique example before me the rows consist of deep

but fine,—almost “needle point,”—punctures among which are interspersed a few much larger,—but even these are (not foveæ but) merely strong punctures; from analogy, however, it is likely that in other examples the whole system of puncturation might be somewhat coarser. In all examples examined of the two preceding and of *cisteloïdes*, however, the sculpture of the elytra is infinitely coarser; moreover in the present insect the elytral sculpture becomes very much enfeebled towards the sides and apex; the interstices also are very conspicuously punctured here, while in the preceding two (and also in *cisteloïdes*) they are lævigata or nearly so. The lateral edge of the prothorax is very much less thickened than in *angulatum* and *Lindense*, that segment is much more transverse than in *angulatum* and *cisteloïdes* and much less explanate and strongly rounded at the sides than in *Lindense*. The strongly produced middle part of the front margin of the prothorax (making the margin strongly bisinuate) is also a very distinctive character, and the absolutely flat elytral interstices another. The closeness here and there of the small punctures of the elytral series gives a slight appearance of striation, but on examination it is seen that the elytra are absolutely non-striate.

S. A.; near Port Lincoln.

#### SEIROTRANA.

*Adelium parallelum*, Germ., is a member of this genus. *S. integricolle*, Haag Rut., must be extremely close to *parallelum*, from which its author does not distinguish it, probably not knowing that *parallelum* is a *Seirotana*. It may be inferred from the great distance between the localities where they are reported to occur that the two are likely to be distinct. The following seem to be new:—

#### SEIROTRANA SIMPLEX, sp. nov.

Angusta; parallela; sat convexa; sat nitida; nigra, tarsi et antennarum articulis basi rufescentibus; capite minus inæquali, haud ruguloso, subtilius sat crebre punctulato; prothorace quam longiori tertia parte (postice quam antice

vix sexta parte) latiori, leviter subtiliter sat crebre punctulato et puncturis nonnullis magnis instructo, antice et postice parum emarginato, lateribus minus arcuatis angustissime explanatis haud crenulatis, angulis posticis sat rectis; elytris vix striatis, seriatim sat fortiter punctulatis, puncturis sat rotundis, interstitiis lævibus antice planis, alternis postice costas interruptas formantibus.

♂ abdominis segmentis basalibus in medio planatis, longitudinaliter confertim strigosis. [Long. 6, lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

A very distinct species on account of its black colour and the elongate elevations on the alternate elytral interstices being confined to the apical portion. It has much the appearance of a large *Chalcolampra*. Compared with *S. parallela*, Germ., the prothorax is considerably narrower in proportion to the elytra. Owing to the fineness of the general puncturation of the prothorax the larger punctures scattered over it are extremely conspicuous.

S.A.; Murray Bridge.

#### SEIROTRANA MONTICOLA, sp. nov.

Minus angusta; minus parallela; modice convexa; minus nitida; cupreo-anea; capite prothoraceque crebre sat fortiter sat rugulose punctulatis puncturis majoribus nonnullis intermixtis; hoc quam longiori fere dimidio (postice quam antice quinta parte) latiori, antice leviter (postice late triangulariter) emarginato, lateribus modice rotundatis ante basin sinuatis leviter crenulatis nullo modo explanatis, angulis posticis sat acute rectis; elytris punctulato-striatis, puncturis in striis quadratis, interstitiis alternis convexis hic illic subinterruptis.

♂ abdominis segmentis basalibus in medio planatis, longitudinaliter fortiter minus crebre strigosis; segmento ultimo longitudinaliter valde carinato. [Long.  $5\frac{3}{4}$ , lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

A very distinct species with extremely strong sexual characters, Much wider and less parallel than the preceding, and at once distinguished by the alternate elytral interstices being moderately convex throughout and scarcely interrupted, the quasi-interruptions being little more than feeble depressions in the costæ.

Victoria; a single example near the summit of Baldi.

## SEIROTRANA DISPAR, sp.nov.

Minus elongata ; minus parallela ; sat convexa ; sat nitida ; cupreo-ænea ; capite inæquali triangulariter planato crebre subfortiter punctulato ; prothorace quam longiori dimidio latiori (postice quam antice fere quarta parte) latiori, crebre subtilius punctulato et puncturis sat magnis nonnullis intermixtis, antice leviter (postice late triangulariter) emarginato, lateribus modice rotundatis ante basin parallelis obsolete crenulatis haud explanatis, angulis posticis rectis ; elytris nullo modo striatis, subtiliter seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis alternis obsolete interrupto-costatis.

♂ latet.

[Long. 5, lat. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$  lines.

The fine prothoracic puncturation has a slight appearance of running into longitudinal strigosity ; as in *S. simplex* it is so fine that the larger punctures are extremely conspicuous. The alternate interstices of the elytra are of the same nature as in *S. parallela*, Germ., but very much feebler, in fact almost obsolete. A very much wider and shorter species than *S. simplex*, with, *inter alia*, the seriate puncturation of the elytra infinitely finer.

Victoria ; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

## LICINOMA PALLIPES, sp.nov.

Sat convexa ; minus angusta ; sat nitida ; nigra vel æneo-nigra, antennis pedibusque testaceis nonnullis exemplis apicem versus infuscatis, femorum basi et tibiis nonnullis exemplis piceis ; capite subplanato, sparsim subtiliter punctulato, sutura clypeali utrinque subtiliter distincte retrorsum producta ; prothorace quam longiori dimidio (postice quam antice quarta parte) latiori, leviter subtiliter sat crebre punctulato et foveis nonnullis instructis, antice posticeque vix emarginato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis posticis fere rectis ; scutello distincto ; elytris sat fortiter punctulato-striis, striis minus angustis (puncturis in his crebre positis), interstitiis sat latis sat planis sparsim distincte punctulatis ; antennis prothoracis basin superantibus, apicem versus sat



incrassatis, articulo apicali quam 9<sup>us</sup> 10<sup>us</sup> que conjuncti multo breviori; epipleuris fortiter punctulatis; tarsis subtus breviter (quam *Dinorice pictæ*, Pasc., multo magis breviter) pilosis; oculis transversis (fere ut *Adeliorum*).

[Long.  $2\frac{4}{5}$ - $3\frac{3}{5}$ , lat.  $1-1\frac{2}{5}$  lines.

The genera described by Mr. Pascoe (Ann. N.H., 1869, p. 140) as allies of *Adelium* are very briefly characterised, and widely diverse forms might happen to present in combination the two or three characters mentioned. Among these, *Licinoma* is characterised as having slight differences from *Adelium* in the shape of the mentum, the width of the eye, the concavity of the front margin of the prothorax, and the clothing of the tarsi beneath. The present species presents these differences, and therefore I refer it to *Licinoma*.

In all the specimens that I have seen of this insect, two of the foveæ or large punctures on the prothorax are placed a little in front of the middle, one on either side of the middle line; the apical joint of the hind tarsi is about the same length as the basal joint. The general appearance is that of a small *Harpalus*. I do not find any sexual characters other than in the males being smaller, narrower, and more parallel than the females, with the anterior tarsi moderately dilated. The elytra are strongly drawn forward in the middle of the base, so that the front margin of each elytron is very oblique.

#### LONGICORNES.

##### MONOHAMMUS FRENCHI, sp.nov.

Fusco-picea, pube fusca et albida maculatim ornato; superficie tota creberrime subtiliter subaspere punctulata, et in prothorace elytrisque puncturis sat crassis (in his sat æqualiter minus sparsim nihilominus postice gradatim subtilius, in illo sparsissime acervatim positis) instructa; elytrorum apice singulatim subangulato. [Long. 11, lat.  $4\frac{1}{5}$  lines.

The head is densely clothed with pubescence of whitish and buff colour, presenting a marbled appearance, and has a well marked

longitudinal impressed line. The prothorax is densely pubescent and rather strongly transverse, and has an obscure transverse furrow in front and two parallel and more strongly defined ones in front of the base; its lateral spines are large and strong; its surface is of a dark buff-colour and bears in two rows (transversely placed, one immediately in front of, the other immediately behind, the middle) 6 very conspicuous whitish spots; there is also a good deal of whitish pubescence around the spines. The whitish pubescence on the elytra forms small well defined blotches presenting in parts a reticulate appearance and recalling a little the elytral pubescence of *Penthea vermicularia*, Don. The prevailing colour of the pubescence on the under-side and the legs is whitish, among which large well defined patches of dark buff-coloured pubescence are everywhere distributed. The antennæ of the example before me are slightly longer than the body; the basal two joints are brown, more or less marked with whitish; the other joints are whitish, but become nearly black near the apex; there is a very distinct 12th joint; the 3rd joint is evidently longer than either the 1st or 4th.

S. Australia; McDonnell Ranges; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

#### PHYTOPHAGA.

##### SPILOPYRA OLLIFFI, sp.nov.

Nitida; glabra; supra obscure ænea, subtus testaceo, antennis tibiis tarsisque cyaneis, palporum basi femoribusque rufis; supra crasse rugulose (capite magis subtiliter minus rugulose) punctulata; prothorace sat transverso, antice haud angustato, ante scutellum impresso, lateribus leviter arcuatis angulis anticis vix prominulis, posticis dentiformibus, basi lobato-bisinuata; elytris ad humeros fortiter extrorsum prominentibus, striatis, disco utrinque pone basin tuberculo compresso permagno munito. [Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5, lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

This species is not very much like *S. sumptuosa*, Baly, in general appearance, but its simple claws and other structural characters will place it very near that species even if it have to be made the

type of a new genus eventually. The two very large tubercles on the front part of the disc of its elytra and the curiously produced shoulders render it extremely distinct from the previously described Australian *Eumolpidae*. The produced shoulders and general form give it a certain resemblance to some *Hemiptera* (e.g. *Echalia*).

N.S. Wales ; Richmond R. and Tweed R. districts ; sent to me by A. S. Olliff, Esq.

PAROPSIS YILGARNENSIS, sp.nov.

Subquadrato-ovata ; convexa ; supra rubra ; capite, palpis, antennis, corpore subtus, pedibusque, brunneo-testaceis ; prothoracis lateribus profunde bis emarginatis, disco subtilius crebre punctulato puncturis minutis intermixtis, parte laterali variolosa ; elytris fortiter sat crebre confuse punctulatis, postice crebre subverrucosis, puncturis suturam versus et latera versus fuscis vittas 2 latas vix perspicuas formantibus.

♂ tarsorum anteriorum 4 articulo basali sat dilatato, quam 3<sup>us</sup> angustiori. [Long. 4, lat. 3½ lines.

This species belongs to the first group of *Paropsis*. It is not unlike *P. maculata*, Marsh., in size and build. The puncturation of the head and prothorax is almost as in *P. Waterhousei*, Baly. The prothorax is not very much more than twice as wide as long, its shape being almost exactly as in *P. maculata*. The elytra are shaped as in *P. maculata* and are punctured almost like those of *P. lutea*, Marsh., except that the punctures are considerably less crowded near the scutellum. There are no distinct raised spots on the elytra, and the elytral punctures are concolorous with the derm except in two broad stripes, one near the suture, the other near the lateral margin, in which the punctures are darker. The prosternum is of moderate width and simply sulcate down the middle ; it is very similar to that of *P. marmorea*, Baly.

The close evenly distributed puncturation of the prothorax in combination with the strongly bisinuate sides of that segment will distinguish this species, I think, from all its allies.

W. Australia ; Yilgarn.

## PAROPSIS LATIPES, sp.nov.

Subrotunda (femina paullo minus lata); valde convexa; supra minus nitida, flavo-brunnea, capite postice (nonnullis exemplis) prothoracis macula parva utrinque sublaterali elytrorum sutura plus minusve manifeste vittis 2 utrinque submarginalibus (plurimis exemplis fere obsoletis) et tuberculis nonnullis (plurimis exemplis his vix infuscatis) nigris; capite prothoraceque crebre minus fortiter subrugulose punctulatis; hoc (latera versus multo magis crasse punctulato) quam longiori multo magis quam duplo latiori, margine antico profunde emarginato in medio leviter convexo, lateribus fortiter rotundatis (latitudine majori fere in medio posita), angulis anticis sat productis minus acutis, posticis nullis; scutello piceo subcarinato obscure punctulato; elytris creberrime sat fortiter subseriatim punctulatis, tuberculis nonnullis (his nonnullis exemplis piceis vel nigris) seriatim ornatis, angulo humerali sat rotundato; corpore subtus nigro nitido (prosterni lateribus anguste testaceis), sat crebre sat fortiter (metasterno medio sublævi excepto) punctulato; prosterno in medio bicarinato minus lato, carinis antice conniventibus; palpis pedibusque rufo-testaceis (femoribus plus minus obscurioribus); antennis piceis basi testaceis.

♂ tarsorum anteriorum 4 articulo basali valde dilatato quam 3<sup>us</sup> nullo modo angustiori; segmento ventrali apicali leviter bigibbo, apice truncato cariniformi.

♀ segmento ventrali apicali pone basim transversim carinato, apice anguste emarginato. [Long. 5 (vix), lat. 4 lines.

The prothorax across its front angles is just about  $\frac{2}{3}$  as wide as at its widest part. Viewed from the side the curve of the outline is an even one, its highest point being at about the middle of its length, and the height of the insect is about  $\frac{2}{5}$  of its length.

Ordinary specimens are almost entirely of a pale brownish colour above, with a small blackish spot near the margin of the prothorax on either side, and the elytra obscurely infuscate along the suture and bearing two indistinct blackish vittæ near the margin on

either side ; in these examples the tubercles on the elytra are scarcely noticeable being concolorous with the derm ; in other examples there is a blackish shading a little within the lateral and front margins of the prothorax and in some the tubercles on the elytra are more or less infusate appearing then as forming more or less fragmentary parts of fairly distinct longitudinal rows.

This species is a good deal like what I regard as *P. sublimbata*, Chp., but is markedly less convex than that insect (which is among the most strongly convex of the genus) and has its prothorax evidently more closely and rugulosely punctured, its underside black instead of pale brown, the basal joint of the dilated male tarsi much wider, and the sexual characters of the apical ventral segment quite different.

Victoria ; Alpine district ; found at high elevations.

PAROPSIS REGULARIS, sp.nov.

Ovalis ; fortiter convexa ; supra minus nitida ; capite testaceo postice nigro, rugulose minus crasse punctulato ; prothorace testaceo maculis 2 permagnis (nonnullis exemplis conjunctis et fere superficiem totam tegentibus) ornato, quam longiori fere triplo latiori, margine antico profunde emarginato in medio leviter convexo, lateribus fortiter rotundatis antice vix sinuatis, latitudine majori pone medium posita, angulis anticis acutis sat productis, posticis nullis, disco sat fortiter ruguloso et crebre fortius punctulato, lateribus variolosis ; scutello fusco, carinato, vix punctulato ; elytris fusco-brunneis, late testaceo-marginatis, fortiter sat regulariter seriatimpunctulatis, tuberculorum nigrorum seriebus integris 9 ornatis, callo humerali modico nigro nitido, angulo humerali fere rotundato ; corpore subtus nigro nitido testaceo-notato sat crebre sat fortiter (metasterno medio lævi excepto) punctulato ; prosterno in medio bicarinato sat lato, carinis antice conniventibus ; pedibus palpisque rufo-testaceis ; antennis piceis basi testaceis.

♂. Tarsorum anteriorum 4 articulo basali sat dilatato quam 3<sup>ius</sup> manifeste angustiori; segmento ventrali apicali leviter bigibbo, apice minute emarginato. [Long.  $4\frac{4}{5}$ , lat.  $3\frac{9}{10}$  lines.

The prothorax across the apex of its front angles is nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$  as wide as at its widest part. Viewed from the side the curve of the outline is an even one, its highest point being at about the middle of its length, and the height of the insect is about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its length. The male and female do not differ much in shape, the female being, however, a trifle narrower. The apical ventral segment of the female is simply rounded at the apex and its surface is even. In some specimens the extreme apex and base of the hind body and the middle of the prosternum are testaceous; the sides of the prosternum are always widely testaceous.

This does not seem to be a variable species.

Victorian Alps; found at high elevations.

PLECTROSCELIS OLLIFFI, sp. nov.

Ovalis, sat convexa; læte ænea, pedibus (femoribus posticis exceptis) antennisque fusco-testaceis, his apicem versus obscurioribus; capite prothoraceque fortiter sat crebre punctulatis; hoc quam longiori plus quam dimidio latiori, antrorsum angustato, margine antico in medio sat producto, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis sat acutis nullo modo extrorsum directis, angulis posticis rectis retrorsum subproductis; scutello lævi; elytris sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis latis sublævibus latera versus angustioribus subcostiformibus; antennis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus. [Long.  $1\frac{1}{5}$ - $1\frac{2}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{3}{5}$  line.

Much like the European *P. concinna*, Marsh., in build and colour, but of a more brightly metallic tone and differing from that species *inter alia* by its less transverse prothorax which is less closely punctured, the more closely punctured striæ of the elytra and the more convex lateral interstices of the same.

N. S. Wales; sent to me by Mr. Olliff, the Colonial Entomologist.

## MONOLEPTA BENALLÆ, sp.nov.

Oblonga ; nigra, capite postice prothoraceque testaceis, elytris late cyaneis ; antennarum articulo basali elongato, 3° quam 2<sup>us</sup> vix longiori ; elytris capite vix manifeste, prothorace (hoc æquali) leviter subcrebre, elytris crebre minus crasse vix squamose, punctulatis ; subtus parce pubescens ; epipleuris in parte postica obsoletis. [Long. 1 $\frac{3}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{3}{5}$  line (vix).

Very like *M. modesta*, Blackb., but differing (apart from colour) in the finer and less squamose puncturation of the elytra (which are very similar to those of the European *Luperus flavipes*, Linn.) and in the very evidently longer basal joint of the antennæ. Also very near *M. croceicollis*, Germ., but differing by the 3rd joint of the antennæ less than half as long as the 4th. The posterior coxal cavities are closed behind, the "subbasal lobe" of Dr. Baly (vide Journ. Linn. Soc. xx.) being present,—and in non-distorted specimens joining the apices of the epimera. All the tibiæ are mucronated. This species is extremely like a *Luperus* ; I suspect that if the *Galerucidæ* were re-classified in accordance with Dr. Baly's scheme it would scarcely be separated from *Luperus* as the prosternum of that genus certainly seems to have a small "subbasal lobe."

Victoria ; taken by Mr. Helms near Benalla ; also by me near Euroa.

## MONOLEPTA FROGGATTI, sp.nov.

Oblonga ; nigra, capite (vertice excepto) prothorace (disco obscure piceo excepto) pedibus (his, præsertim tarsis, plus minusve infuscatis) et elytrorum vitta lata (hac basin apicemque attingente) brunneo-testaceis, antennis basi obscure dilutioribus ; harum articulo basali minus elongato, 3° quam 2<sup>us</sup> manifeste longiori ; elytris sat crebre leviter vix rugulose capite sparsissime subtilissime, prothorace (hoc transversim sulcato) leviter inæqualiter, punctulatis ; corpore subtus parce pubescenti ; epipleuris in parte postica obsoletis.

[Long. 1 $\frac{3}{5}$ , lat.  $\frac{3}{5}$  line.

A very distinct species, with puncturation very like that of the preceding. The anterior coxal cavities are closed; the 3rd joint of the antennæ is about half as long as the 4th; the apical spine of the tibiæ is very small; the basal joint of the hind tarsi is not much shorter than the apical three joints together.

Victoria; taken by Mr. Froggatt near Ballarat.